The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

THE PERCENTAGE OF GREENBACK WITHDRAWAL—THE DEFICIENCY BILL—CIVIL RIGHTS—HON. DAVID B. MELLISH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Mr. Maynard was unsuccessful in his attempt to-day to secure action in the House upon the new Currency bill. The committee this morning decided not to permit an amendment reducing the percentage of greenbacks to be retired to thirty-three per cent. instead of forty, as had been the determination on Saturday, and the committee also instructed the Chairman to bring the bill before the House, and ask its passage under suspension of the rules. This temporary defeat does not, however, deprive the committee of its right to report the bill at any time, but as Tuesday and Wednesday are special-order days the finance question is not likely to come up again before Thursday. The indications now are that the bill will then pass the House. Should the committee's substitute be defeated it is agreed to allow Mr. Farwell, of the committee, to report an amendment fixing the percentage of retirement at thirty-three per cent.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate had up the Deficiency Appropriation bill to-day, and agreed to all the amendments reported by the committee, those which make any material change in the bill as it passed the House being one increasing the appropriation for the care of the Apache Indians from $200,000 to $500,000, and another striking out the second section of the House bill, which prohibits any department of the Government from expending in any one fiscal year a sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that period, or involving the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriation. There was quite a debate upon striking out this section, some contending that the laws existing at present on the subject were sufficient, and other arguing that it was necessary to leave it in the power of public officers to exercise a discretion in cases of emergency as to whether or not an appropriation might be anticipated; but the recommendation of the committee prevailed and the section was stricken out. The increase of $300,000 for the Apache Indians was made upon the urgent solicitation of Mr. Sargent, who has charge of the bill, and who showed it was much more economical for the Government to feed and care for Indians, than to fight them. The bill as it now stands appropriates less than $4,000,000, but there are quite a number of amendments from individual Senators which will be submitted to-morrow, and when the bill is completed by the Senate it will probably appropriate about that sum, or nearly $700,000 more than the House bill. It will probably be finished to-morrow. Mr. Conkling will then ask the Senate to take up the House bills to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States known as the Revised Code. This bill the Senate will probably agree to in bulk without a reading. The work has been so thoroughly revised that there need be no hesitation to accept it, and if a formal reading should be undertaken the code could not be passed this session.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Gen. Butler appeared in his seat in the House to-day, showing very evident traces of his illness. He endeavored to facilitate the final action upon the Civil Rights bill by moving to suspend the rules, and have the Senate bill taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Judiciary Committee, with power to report at any time. The purpose of this motion was to permit the committee to report back the Senate bill as a substitute for their own, and to settle the whole question by taking final action upon the Senate bill, thus avoiding the necessity of sending the House bill to the Senate, where, in view of the very heated opposition, it might encounter additional delay. In this Gen. Butler was defeated, the House refusing to suspend the rules by the almost strict party vote of 153 yeas to 84 nays—not two-thirds. This defeat renders somewhat less certain the passage of the bill at this session, as the opposition can do very much to prevent final action upon either the House or Senate bill by technical motions, as the experience of the Civil Rights bill in the last Congress shows.

THE LATE MR. MELLISH.

At 3 o'clock Lyman Tremain arose to announce the death of Hon. David B. Mellish, representative of the Ninth District, New-York. He did this in a few well-chosen words, in which he commended the industry, the noble endeavors, and the blameless life of the deceased. Fernando Wood spoke of his colleague's death with much feeling. He sought to draw from the death, the lesson of the folly and uselessness of personal controversy, and the necessity of charity to all mankind. Mr. Kelley eulogized Mr. Mellish's habits of industry, and the simplicity and kindness of his nature. He said that he had never met a man in Congress who was so industrious a collector of opinions and facts, and who presented those opinions and facts with such uniform fairness. Judge Lawrence, Chairman of the Committee on War Claims, of which Mr. Mellish was a member, testified to the value of his labors. Mr. George F. Hoar, who now represents the district in which Mr. Mellish was born, delivered a brief eulogy. He said that Mr. Mellish was of French Huguenot extraction, and had a careful New-England training, the indications of which, Mr. Hoar thought, were distinctly traceable in his Congressional career. Mr. Hoar believed that every man in Congress would do well to emulate his honesty, simplicity, kindness of heart, and contentment in honorable poverty. Mr. Cox seemed especially to feel the mournfulness of the occasion. He said a double sadness had fallen upon the House, in that the mind of their colleague had gone before his body. He spoke with much feeling of Mr. Mellish's manly qualities, and of his courteous recognition of all advances toward friendship from the opposition.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

Next to the District Government the Public Printing Office has been the best investigated institution to which Congress has given its attention this Winter. A committee of the House and a committee of the Senate have both been carrying on separate investigations against it nearly all Winter, and less than a month ago Senator Anthony made a report of the conclusions reached by the Senate Committee, which completely exonerated the printing office from those charges which that report covered. Now Messrs. F. and J. Rives, and George A. Bailey, proprietors of the *Globe*, as they sign themselves, addressed a letter to Senator Howe, charging distinctly that the Congressional Printer is a defaulter in his paper accounts to the extent of $49,000. The members of the committee understand how this defalcation is made out, and display a good deal of indignation at the persistent persecution of Mr. Clapp by these people, who have no other motive than to take the printing of the Congressional debates back to their vacant establishment. Mr. Anthony to-day spoke very warmly on this subject, and so did Mr. Howe, who has also investigated it, saying in plain terms that either Mr. Clapp was a defaulter or these men who made the charges were liars, and in a way which indicated that he did not believe the first part of the declaration to be true.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

A controversy has arisen touching the construction of the Civil Rights bill passed by the Senate, and especially on that provision relating to mixed schools. It has been generally supposed that the bill as passed by the Senate made the commingling of blacks and whites in public schools compulsory. On this view the bill meets with great opposition, and would have great difficulty in obtaining favorable consideration in the House. It is held by some of the Senators who voted for the bill that this provision is not compulsory in its terms, and they do not think the courts will so construe it so far as to compel the actual attendance of the blacks and whites at the same schools; but it was intended to provide that all moneys raised by taxation should be so expended as to give both absolutely equal advantages, and to leave to each locality the absolute control of the question of whether separate schools should be maintained or not. Dr. Barnas Sears, who is in charge of the Peabody Educational Fund in the South, and who has spent his whole time since the war in traveling back and forth from one end of that section to the other, says that the compulsory mixing of the two races in the schools would very seriously cripple the efforts of the Peabody Commission, and there is danger that all their operations would be broken down.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The President to-day sent to the Senate, in answer to a resolution, all the replies of bureau officers to the Civil Service Commission regarding the operations of the civil service rules in their respective bureaus. These replies were called for by a resolution in the Senate, and the intimation was prompt to go out at the time that such of these responses had been withheld as were unfavorable to the views of the commission. It seems, however, that they were already nearly in print to be issued as an appendix to the Civil Service Report when the resolution was passed, and they were sent to the Senate in printed form to-day, and they sustain fully the references made to them in the report of the commission.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE ENSLAVEMENT OF ITALIAN CHILDREN.

Signor Cæsar Horeno made argument before the House Judiciary Committee to-day in advocacy of the bill introduced by Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, to suppress the traffic in Italian children, and for their protection in this country. The matter was referred to Mr. Cessna as a subcommittee to report on it.

"HAZING."

Mr. Sargent's bill, introduced in the Senate to-day, to prevent hazing at the Naval Academy, provides for the trial by court-martial of any cadet, midshipman, or engineer accused of hazing, and their dismissal by the Superintendent of the Academy if found guilty, providing he approve the finding. In case of such dismissal the cadet shall forever be ineligible to reappointment.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Stewart introduced a joint resolution in the Senate to-day proposing the following as an amendment to the Constitution:

ARTICLE 16. If any State shall fail to maintain a common school system, under which all persons between the ages of five and eighteen years not incapacitated for the same shall receive, free of charge, such elementary education as Congress may prescribe, the Congress shall have power to establish therein such a system, and cause the same to be maintained at the expense of such State.

THE MORMON DELEGATE AND HIS WIVES.

The House Committee on Elections to-day examined Belle Kimball, daughter of Elder Kimball, of the Mormon Church. She testified that Mr. Cannon, delegate in Congress, married his fourth wife in 1865. Cannon at that time set out on a combined preaching and wedding trip, accompanied by his wife No. 1 and wife No. 4, but to the latter he devoted most of his attentions. Witness did not know whether the other wives are living or not. The object of the investigation is to establish the fact of polygamy on the part of Cannon, the charge having been preferred as rendering him ineligible under the Anti-Polygamy law to a seat in the House as delegate from Utah.

THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

IMPEACHMENT OF STATE OFFICERS AND JUDGES—PAYING FOR THE REBELLION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 25.—The House Committee on Impeachment to-day reported articles of impeachment against State Auditor Wheeler, Chief Justice McClure, Associate Justices Stephenson, Searle, and Bennett, Circuit Judge George A. Kingston, William H. Gray, Commissioner of Immigration and State Lands; W. S. Oliver, Sheriff, and J. R. Roland, Clerk of Pulaski County; Sheriff Nickels, of Hot Springs County, and several other officials connected with the late rebellion. The articles against McClure and Wheeler were the only ones acted on, both of them being impeached by a large majority. The remainder of the cases will be acted on to-morrow.

The House passed a bill authorizing the issuance of $200,000 in ten per cent. ten-year bonds to pay the expenses of the late rebellion.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

OMAHA, May 25.—President Dillon and other officers of the Union Pacific Railroad went West to-day. Mr. Dillon says he sees no reason why the depot and general office buildings here cannot be completed this year. He thinks Congress will do nothing about the eastern terminus, and that the matter must be settled by the United States Courts if any change is made from the present plans, which are favorable to Omaha.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF A WOMAN.

BOSTON, May 25.—Yesterday at Weymouth Landing, Mass., the body of an unknown woman, apparently about thirty-five years old, was discovered in the water, with her head wrapped in a carriage robe, which was tied with a clothes line and fastened to a heavy tailor's goose. On removing the robe a bullet wound was found in the head. It is thought that the murder was committed in Boston and the victim carried to Weymouth.

WEST POINT EXAMINATIONS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 25.—The examination of applicants for admission to West Point Academy, commenced at that post to-day. The regular Summer visitors have already commenced to arrive at the post.

AN INDIAN OUTBREAK THREATENED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—A dispatch from Camp Warner, Oregon, says the inhabitants of that locality are much excited about reported Indian outbreaks by Ocheo's band. It is said the whites have been ordered to leave the country, and that many families have already sought protection from the small garrison at Fort Warner.

THE HAIL-STORM YESTERDAY.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—A severe rain and hail storm, with thunder and vivid lightning, from the west, commenced a few minutes past 2 o'clock this afternoon. Hail fell for several minutes, many of the stones being half an inch in diameter. The mercury fell from 83° to 68° during the storm.

THE MILL RIVER INQUEST.

THE INQUIRY RESUMED AT NORTHAMPTON YESTERDAY.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE CHENEY, COLLINS GRAVES, SPELLMAN, AND OTHER WITNESSES—THE CONDITION OF THE RESERVOIR—GIVING THE ALARM IN THE VALLEY.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 25.—The jury of inquest into the cause of the Williamsburg reservoir disaster met this morning at the Court-house at Northampton, by adjournment from the first session of Wednesday, which was held to view the body of John Atkinson, of Williamsburg, one of the victims of the flood. Ansel Wright, Sheriff of Hampshire County, was the Coroner, and Hon. Challes Delano conductor of the examination. Abner Miller testified to the identification of the corpse of Atkinson, his brother-in-law. Thomas Brazil, employed in H. L. James' mill at Williamsburg, testified to Atkinson leaving the mill that Saturday morning, and going to the aid of his wife and child. Henry Cragin testified to finding the body of Atkinson and its identification. George Cheney, the gate-keeper, testified that he visited the dam shortly after 6 o'clock Saturday morning and saw nothing unusual. He went in to breakfast, and as he was moving away from the table he saw the earthworks moving off on the east side for a distance of forty feet from the bottom to a point about two-thirds of the way up. He ran down and opened the gate. The water was then coming out in small streams and a heavy slide of earth occurred. He got his horse, mounted it, and started for the village as tight as he could go. He was about ten minutes in getting there. Spent three or four minutes in talking with Spellman, who at first did not believe the report; when he did believe it he sent witness to Belcher's livery stable; there he met Collins Graves. Belcher said, "For God's sake, Graves, turn your horses, drive down, and let them know it." Graves turned and started in his buggy at once toward Haydenville. He (Cheney) mounted at once and drove after Graves, but did not overtake him; the flood cut him off within 200 yards, and he turned back. Cheney further testified that he had been gate-keeper for two and a half years, and has seen small streams of water running through ever since he has been there throughout its whole length, mostly at the bottom, and there was one good stream within a rod or two from the pipe, the outlet as big as a man's arm. He had spoken to Mr. Dimock, of the Reservoir Company, and agent of the Nonotuck Silk Company at Leeds, during last Summer, and Mr. Dimock had said he thought it was nothing more than a spring. Had often spoken to Mr. Spellman, Secretary of the Reservoir Company, and button manufacturer at Williamsburg, about these streams. A load or two of earth had caved off a year ago this Spring, and had never been repaired. The reservoir had been full two or three weeks.

Cheney testified that Mr. Spellman had employed him for $200 a year, to open and shut the gates. He had few directions. He was to give notice when anything was wrong. He worked at farming wherever he could get a job. The Reservoir Company made no requirement as to what substitute he should leave at the reservoir while gone, his wife was in charge at such times. None of the owners have visited the dam in times of danger. Mr. Dimock had examined it last year, he had not called any special attention to it this year.

Elias Cheney, father of the gate-keeper, testified to the circumstances of the discovery of the break, the essential points being that his son made haste to relieve the pressure by hoisting the gate and then started down the valley. The witness followed him in order to warn a neighbor to save his cows. About fifteen minutes from the time he saw the slide he heard a roar, and knew the dam had broken. He described the visit last Summer of Mr. Dimock and the discovery of a leak, where the water was rushing out merrily, taking the earth along in regular porridge. They got a shovel and dug there. The witness described the condition of the dam as left, and said that part of the foundation near Penstock was still standing, but for a long distance no more foundation was left than when the earth was made.

Elizabeth Cheney, the gate-keeper's wife, and Mrs. Elias Cheney, added their testimony corroborative of the preceding witnesses.

Robert Loud, of Williamsburg, began the afternoon inquest with his very modestly given testimony to seeing the break in the reservoir from his house on the hill a mile off, and running down to Williamsburg to give the alarm.

O. H. Everett, also of Williamsburg, saw and heard the final crash of the reservoir at about 7:30 o'clock, and ran toward the village on the bank above the road. He started three-quarters of a mile in advance, but had not reached another three-quarters when the flood passed him. It hardly consumed twenty minutes in reaching the village.

J. B. Gleason testified to being in Spellman's yard, with his meat-cart, when Cheney rode in with his horse about used up. The witness recited this brief colloquy between Cheney and Spellman:

Cheney—The dam is breaking away.

Spellman—It can't be. Which part?

A.—The east part.

Q.—No; you don't mean the east part; you mean the west near the race?

A.—No; I mean the east part.

Q.—Have you raised the gate?

A.—Yes.

The witness then went over to Mr. Rodman's residence, opposite Spellman's, and told him, and then hurried homeward. The flood prevented his reaching there.

Lewis H. Porter, of Williamsburg, testified to reaching his store at about 7:50 that Saturday morning, and to seeing the flood take away Adam's Mill and two houses, and to sundry interesting minor incidents.

TESTIMONY OF COLLINS GRAVES.

There was a thrill through the audience as the next witness, Collins Graves, was called to the stand. He proved to be a young man, probably under thirty, with a well-knit figure of medium height, a quiet, honest face, and a demeanor that was even shy. He was going his rounds in his buggy, peddling milk, when he noticed Cheney ride into Belcher's stable-yard with such an anxious look on his face that he drove in after him, to find what the matter was. He asked Cheney, "George, what's the matter?" Cheney answered, "The reservoir is giving away." "Do you mean it?" said Graves. "Yes," replied Cheney, "I do." Then Graves said, "Well, if that's so somebody has got to let them know it. You, George, warn the folks here, and I will drive down the river," and with the word he started. He gave the first alarm at Mr. James' woolen mill, telling Tom Brazil that the reservoir had broken away, and he must alarm the hands and hunt up Mr. Birmingham, and warn him. Then he drove on to Skinnersville, met Mr. Skinner, and told him. He cried aloud as he passed every house, but met no person on the road between Williamsburg and Skinnerville. He met Nash Hubbard at the door of the silk factory and called out, "The reservoir's given way and is right here. All you can do is to get away." He also met George F. Smith and told him. Thaddeus Bartlett, Mr. Kaplinger, and a boy were told the same news in a breath. All this while he had not seen nor heard the flood. On he went. At Hayden & Gere's office he left the same word as at Skinner's. He drove on to Hart's barber shop, and thence to Deacon Elam Graves' store, when he turned back. He first saw the flood as he got into the dug-away above the brass works bearing down upon him, and, again turning down the river, he drove this time to the hotel, and told Loomis, the landlord, who then got his horses out of the barn, and had hardly done it when the dam was gone.

Mr. Graves was here questioned as to his meeting any person on the way, and said he met no one all the way to Haydenville, but met Jerome Hillman on horseback coming from Skinnerville just as he entered the dug-away to go thither; that he caught sight of Hillman and the great wave at the same time, and heard him call out, "Turn around—the reservoir is right here." He escaped the flood by drawing up over the railroad track by the church, and saw the houses and shops go down. When he once more reached Capt. Kingsley's, near the dug-away, everything had been swept away, the time being, he should think, some six or eight minutes. He gave the alarm all along his way, but he could not tell whether all the people heard him. The general alarm at Skinnerville was given by ringing the factory bell, which struck as he started away.

TESTIMONY OF MYRON DAY.

Myron Day, the forerunner of the flood to Leeds, excited nearly as much interest as Graves did as he took his place to testify. He is an older and more serious-looking man than Graves. He is bereaved by the disaster of his sister, the lamented Mrs. Birmingham. He was driving to Williamsburg on his express wagon that morning, and was before Waite's store, in Haydenville, on the west side of the river, when he saw a great rush of men from Hayden's Brass Works across the street. Thinking there was a fire, he started for the bridge, when a man motioned him to keep back. At this moment he saw the water rush by the savings bank. Immediately he wheeled his team around and dashed toward Leeds, hallooing as he went. As he passed Hayden's Tobacco Works he cried "Fire!" thinking they would take alarm at that quicker than at "Water!" He called out to a man at the cotton mill as he turned on the iron bridge, and there noticed the water coming over the cotton mill dam. He drove as rapidly as possible to Leeds, alarmed the silk factory and the emery-wheel works, then roused the boarding-house, and down through the street to the button factory, and to Tennessey's house at the foot of the street; he then turned back, and intended to cross the bridge to the west side again, but the water was up to his horse's knees, and he wheeled sharply and drove up the hill by Ross' store, where he stood a while and warned back the girls of the silk factory who were making for the bridge, which in another minute was swept away. He thought he was seven or eight minutes between Haydenville and Leeds, and knew he must have gained on the water in that distance, or he could not have done what he did. Afterward, on a suggestion that some one should go to Florence, he drove down there, but the water had lost much of its force by that time.

TESTIMONY OF OTHER WITNESSES.

Mr. E. C. Gardner, of this city, who was the consulting engineer at the time the dam was built, brought out some diagrams of that structure, made partly from recollection and partly from the specifications, and explained them to the jury. The dam has been so fully described before that it is unnecessary to dwell upon his testimony.

One of the most important witnesses of the inquest next stepped upon the platform in the person of Mr. O. G. Spellman, Secretary and Treasurer since its organization of the Williamsburg Reservoir Company.

Mr. Delano began with the remark, "You are a mill-owner in Williamsburg?" But Mr. Spellman speedily corrected him with the words, "I was a mill-owner in Williamsburg." He then told the story of Cheney's riding swiftly into his yard the fatal morning a little before 8 o'clock. He went directly out and said; "Cheney, what's the matter?" He (Cheney) could not speak at first; he was agitated and very pale. The conversation he narrated as then taking place, did not differ materially from Mr. Gleason's report, only that he said he told Cheney to go to Leeds. Don't know as he told him to give the alarm. One can't think of everything in one-half minute. He went into the house and got his hat, and when he came out Cheney was gone. He (Spellman) then went into the village with others and got the sexton to ring the church bell. The flood was even then passing through the street.

Mr. Spellman was then examined as to the dam and his connection with it. He stated that he had been Secretary and Treasurer of the Reservoir Company since its existence.

At this point the books of the company were produced, and Mr. Delano requested Mr. Spellman to read the records, in order to ascertain who were the Building Committee and who was in charge of the work, but out of mercy for Mr. Spellman's evident inability Mr. Delano took the book and went through the records, including the act of incorporation, Constitution, and by-laws of the company from May, 1865, to May, 1870, without finding any appointment of a Building Committee though he found an entry stating that Joel Hayden was added to such committee.

Mr. Spellman said he knew of no record on the subject. He did not know who were the Building Committee, but believed the Directors, Mr. Dimmock, Mr. W. M. Clark, and Mr. W. G. Clement, acted in such a capacity, and Mr. Hayden was subsequently added. The contractors did their work on specifications. He (Mr. Spellman) himself bought the reservoir land in his own name. There were no preparations made for building before that. He was up there perhaps not as often as three or four times a week, but was there very often. He had nothing to do with the contract with Mr. Bassett and Mr. Wells, but understood that they were bound by specifications. He almost always met the contractors there. The work was begun early in the Summer of 1865, and completed either in January or February, 1866, he thinks. He was Secretary, and Treasurer, and the nearest mill-owner, and he had an interest in it because he needed the reservoir so much, for before it was built he had no water-power at all in the Summer. This long roll of answers was in a continual attempt to avoid the suspicion of having had any special authority or responsibility in the construction of the dam.

The inquest was adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

DONATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 25, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The sum of $865 88 has been added to our collections in aid of the Massachusetts sufferers since the report in your Sunday edition, which

Amounted to	$11,784 18
From employés of J. B. Ford & Co., by Victor Schmitt	56 25
E. O. Brinkerhoff	50 00
Collection in Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, by O. G. Walbridge	162 63
J. H. S.	5 00
X., through *Evening Post*	5 00
George H. Clark	25 00
Sympathetic Tom Collins	20 00
Bowie Dash	100 00
Hazen, Whitney & Co.	50 00
Clark & Waite, (Brevoort House)	100 00
Butler, Broome & Clapp	100 00
Collection Second Reformed Church, Tarrytown, by Sanford Cobb	31 00
Frothingham & Baylis	50 00
Collection Lutheran Church, Rhinebeck, by Wm. D. Strobel	11 00
G. Sidenberg & Co.	25 00
Employés of G. Sidenberg & Co.	75 00
Total	$12,650 06

Sympathy T., one package clothing.

We have received the following:

NORTHAMPTON, May 23, 1874.

Messrs. C. H. & F. D. Blake:

GENTS: I have received, through Mr. H. L. James, of Williamsburg, the large contributions which have been secured through your generous labors in New-York, in all amounting to the large sum of ten thousand eighty-three dollars, in aid of the sufferers by the late flood of Mill River. Permit me, gentlemen, to tender to the donors, in their behalf, our sincere thanks.

I am, Sirs, yours, very respectfully,

LUTHER BODMAN,
Treasurer Relief Committee.

On Saturday last we forwarded the additional sum of $1,596.

C. H. & F. D. BLAKE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions sent in to me in behalf of the silk operatives rendered destitute by the recent disaster at Mill River, Mass., in addition to the amount heretofore reported in THE TIMES:

Cash	$1
C. Greppo	50
Cheney Brothers	200
Total	$251
Previously acknowledged	2,480
Grand total	$2,731

FRANKLIN ALLEN,
Secretary the Silk Association of America,
No. 93 Duane street.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 25, 1874.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "The gentleman who has made the largest individual subscription for the sufferers is George Bliss, Esq., of Morton, Bliss & Co., of New-York, who is a native of Northampton, where a sister still resides. He is one of the oldest and most respected and wealthy merchants of New-York, and though he has long been absent from the Connecticut Valley, he still has a heart for the home of his fathers."

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

ANOTHER STATEMENT BY MR. SAWYER.

EXPLANATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS OF HIS ACTION IN THE CONTRACTS—HIS CRITICISM OF THEIR REPORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Committee on Ways and Means, this evening, held a special meeting at the request of Assistant Secretary Sawyer, to hear an additional statement in the Sanborn matter. Mr. Sawyer had prepared and read an elaborate brief which practically contained nothing not already covered by previous testimony, except a severe criticism upon the committee and an attack upon the press. The committee received their censure in silence. The committee reconsidered the resolution of censure on the Treasury officers, so that it now stands as though it had not been acted upon. This reconsideration was made ostensibly that Mr. Sawyer might, in fairness to himself, not seem to be pleading against judgment already taken. This action of the committee may, however, have a deeper meaning, and before it votes again on the resolution there would seem to be not only a favorable opportunity, but a prospect, for the long talked of change in the Treasury Department. It is known that the President has been anxious to appoint a Secretary of the Treasury from the South or West, provided a man fitted for the position and holding views on the currency questions in substantial harmony with those of the Administration, can be found. Attention is now turning to Gen. Bristow, of Kentucky, as such a man. He has character, ability, experience, and firmness, and the mention of his name seems to give almost entire satisfaction.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SUBSTANCE OF MR. SAWYER'S BRIEF.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—A statement was made to-night to the Committee of Ways and Means by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer, relative to his action in the so-called Sanborn contracts. He said he had been informed that a proposition had been entertained by the committee to censure the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Solicitor of the Treasury, and to report a resolution to the House having that object. He sought the opportunity to say something to the committee which he thought it was his right to say, not in self-defense, for he needed none in the minds of men who have carefully considered his relation to the much-talked-of question, but to call the attention of the committee to facts which are entirely accessible to them, but which they do not yet seem to have considered. He confined himself to those aspects of the case which affected him personally. So far as he referred to the details of this business, he did not speak for any other officer, except where the case bore on all the parties proposed to be censured equally. He then gave a list of the letters, drafts, receipts, &c., bearing his signature, in the Sanborn case, and alluded to the fact that he referred the letters of Sanborn, Lucien Hawley, and A. J. Odell to the Solicitor of the Treasury for an expression of his views as to the propriety of the payment to Sanborn of one-half the amount of the within-named draft, as per his letter of application. "This," he said, "is the case known as the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad case, and the above reference was made because it was an unusual case. Ordinarily, when Sanborn paid money into the Treasury, it was assumed, *prima facie*, that it was on account of taxes he had contracted to collect, but before drafts for his half were delivered to him, they were forwarded to the Solicitor for his countersign. When this was affixed it was assumed the payments to Sanborn were correct, as the Solicitor had the contracts, and kept all papers relating thereto. His countersign was attached for the very purpose of verifying the correctness of the payment to Sanborn or the other contractors, but in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad case, as the money did not come directly through Sanborn, a special reference of the case and of the claim of Sanborn was made to the Solicitor for an expression of his views as to the propriety of the payment to Sanborn of half the amount received. This reference was made on Jan. 10, and on Jan. 23 the Solicitor rendered his opinion, which he concluded with these words: 'Under these circumstances I see no reason to question the propriety of Mr. Sanborn's claim to his share of said amount.' Three days afterward the the payment was made to Sanborn by draft. If this payment was wrong it was because the Solicitor of the Treasury, with all the facts before him and a full knowledge of the circumstances of the case, gave an erroneous opinion. He was the proper officer to give that opinion, and if an error occurred, and if any responsibility exists anywhere for the error, it is clearly with him. No act was done by me in reference to that case except in strict pursuance of the Solicitor's opinion, expressed after he had had the papers in his hands from the 10th to the 23d day of January. He never had any conference with me on the subject at any time, nor did I ever consider the case in any other way than to refer the papers to him."

After mentioning other cases and giving a complete summary of his action in regard to the business known as the Sanborn business, he averred there was not a single act done by him from beginning to end which, in all the light that has been thrown upon the matter by the investigation, he would undo, or that he should not think proper to do under the same circumstances again, with a single exception, and this was not thought of sufficient consequence to be mentioned in the report, and was merely a question of judgment. He said: "What there is in this record to show either improper motives, or careless and lax administration of the law on my part, I confess I have been unable to see. If a public officer is to be censured for such acts as I have performed in connection with the execution of this law, I know not what public officer is safe from censure. Nearly sixty times my signature occurs in connection with these papers. No man who will examine each paper bearing my signature can come to any other conclusion than that the signature was affixed with propriety in every case, except in the case of the letter of July 21, 1873. There remains nothing, therefore, to base a vote of censure upon except that letter and the general declaration of the Solicitor that he always acted under instructions from the Secretary or Assistant Secretary. I cannot believe that any body of men, knowing the facts as they are presented here, or as they have been presented in the investigation, can bring themselves to do so gross an injustice as to pass any such vote. The proposition before this committee is in the nature of an impeachment, without the safeguards to our rights which the process of impeachment affords. The result to us of the adoption of your proposition by the House of Representatives would be practically as injurious as impeachment. Give us the right to defend ourselves, therefore, from the obloquy and the ignominy which the adoption of such a resolution as you propose would surely bring upon us. It is impossible to defend against innuendo, general statements of heedless and careless administration of law, or clamor. Let distinct, definite allegations of violation of law or inefficiency in its administration be made, and then answer can be made and will be made. Surely if the offenses of which we are accused are sufficient to justify a vote of censure, they can be drawn up in specific allegations. If they are so vague that they cannot be defined, it ill becomes men willing to do simple justice to inflict on us penalties due only to clear violations of public duty. The press of the country has fairly teemed with false statements of my connection with this matter; with distorted reports of evidence before your committee; with false inferences and unjust aspersions. During the larger part of this Congressional session this committee have been engaged in the investigation of this business. You have made your report, and you have said that the testimony does not prove that the Secretaries or any of their associates were influenced by corrupt motives. This is the language you use, and I have made personal inquiry of individual members of the committee whether there was any evidence whatever affecting injuriously my personal or official integrity, to which they have invariably replied nothing. Yet it is now proposed to censure us in the House of Representatives, and to put upon us a stigma which will be regarded as an indorsement of the slanderous charges with which the voice of the press has rung, and add strength to the yells of the whole pack who have been barking for weeks and months at men the latchets of whose shoes they are not worthy to unloose. Your power in the matter is precisely the power of any other body of men—no more—the power to express your opinion. These officers are not officers of the House of Representatives, nor responsible to that body. Their conduct comes to the consideration and censure of the House in one way only, namely, in a process of impeachment. Such is my belief, yet I know that there are many members of the House who hold that the House can rightfully do anything it pleases it to take cognizance of. And if this committee, or the House, decide to take the proposed action, I have a right to demand that the particular acts which justify such action should be clearly pointed out so far as it relates to me. Let not my accusers stand behind generalities or be allowed to make general charges. If there be enough in the record or other evidence to justify this extraordinary action surely some few particulars of lax, careless, inconsiderate, or improper administration of the law can be specified. If sins of commission cannot be found upon which to base censure, let me know the sins of omission which justify it. With a scrutinizing eye I have searched in vain for anything in the papers in this case, anything in the facts as known to me, so far as I have been concerned therein, which would seem to justify a shadow of condemnation. The committee, in their report, say they look with serious apprehension upon the apparent effort of these gentlemen to transfer the responsibility each from himself to the other. Referring to this statement, gentlemen, I wish to say that I transfer no responsibility for any act I have done to any other's shoulders. I assume the responsibility of every act in this business which is attested by my signature. I throw it upon nobody else. I have already said that the letter of July 21, 1873, was signed without my attention being called to it; but place the responsibility for it upon me. I shall rest content if no other ground exists for your censure than that. Your proposition will never be adopted by men who know the facts.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MANY FAMILIES BURNED OUT IN ST. JOHN, N. B.—ONE FIREMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 25.—There was a destructive fire on Pond street last evening. The buildings in the locality were entirely wooden and quite old, being chiefly occupied by laborers and their families, with a few stores in the lower part. Three steam fire-engines were quickly on the ground, and immense bodies of water were poured on the fire, with little apparent effect, everything being inflammable. In the meantime the poor people were making frantic efforts to save their property by throwing portable articles from the windows, often at great risk of life. Very soon numerous encampments of men, women, and children were found on the hillside opposite the burning buildings, among the rescued goods. The firemen and Police worked with a will, but about 9:30 o'clock a sad accident took place. It became necessary to get a ladder through an alley-way to carry hose to the rear of the burning buildings. Five firemen volunteered for the dangerous service, and when nearly through a chimney fell into the blazing ruins, imprisoning them in the furnace. Four men got out more or less burned or bruised, but the fifth, a young man named Crear, belonging to No. 2 Engine, lay with a heavy beam across one of his legs. The poor fellow was sensible, and implored assistance. A most desperate effort was made to release him, but nearly an hour elapsed before he could be got out, when he was found to be quite dead. Several tenants had very narrow escapes, and some were injured, but not seriously. One family escaped, losing everything but the clothes on their backs. The insurance is trifling, $1,400 in the Liverpool, London and Globe, and $400 in the Scotch Imperial, being nearly all.

REPORTED BURNING OF INDEPENDENCE, IOWA.

CHICAGO, May 25.—A report has just been received here that Independence, Iowa, has been burned. No particulars have been received.

OTHER FIRES.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the four-story building Nos. 47, 49, and 51 Water street, Buffalo, N. Y., known as the Vulcan Iron Works, occupied by T. D. Cummer, portable engine-maker; McVicar & Ross, wood-working machinery makers; Nowland Brothers, tool manufacturers, and F. A. Kelson, pattern-maker. The building was entirely destroyed. The loss is $25,000 on the building; partially insured. The losses on the stocks amounted to $40,000; insurance $20,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. By great exertions of the firemen the flames were confined to the building in which the fire originated, though valuable property surrounding the fire was in much danger.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a large two-story double house in Mechanic street, near York avenue, Paterson, N. J., owned by Wm. Nichols, and occupied by a number of families. The building was completely gutted, and was also badly damaged by water. The occupants lost most of their furniture. One man who had been asleep only made his appearance in a single garment after the engines had been playing on the building for half an hour. There had been a drunken carouse in the house during the night, in which it is supposed the fire originated, but there are also reports that it is a case of incendiarism. The loss is between $4,000 and $6,000; fully insured.

At about 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the large wholesale and retail crockery and cutlery house of Samuel Childs & Co., No. 20 North Charles street, Baltimore, and damaged the stock about $50,000; insurance, $45,000, in some eight or ten foreign and home companies, the amount in each ranging from $5,000 to $10,000, and including $7,500 in the Imperial, of London. The building was damaged about $10,000, and is insured.

The United States bonded warehouse on McPhail's Wharf, Norfolk, Va., was entirely destroyed by fire last evening. About 200 bales of cotton, stored in the building, were destroyed or badly damaged. The other property in the store, including liquors, cotton-gins, and general merchandise was saved in a damaged condition. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Lima Bagging Mills at Lima, Ohio, were totally destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The loss is $20,000; insured for $10,300, of which amount $2,000 is in the National, of Philadelphia, and the remainder in Western companies.

RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 25.—The Rhode Island General Assembly meets at Newport to-morrow. At caucuses to-night, in which all parties participated, Edward L. Freeman, of Lincoln, was nominated for Speaker of the House, and Henry T. Braman and Charles F. Ballou for Clerks. Walter B. Vincent was nominated for Clerk of the Senate.

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 25.—Henri Rochefort left here for the East this morning.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A HOLIDAY ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 25.—To-day being Whit Monday, the Bank of England and Stock Exchange are closed.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT—THE EARL OF SUSSEX.

LONDON, May 26.—The *Times* this morning announces that Prince Arthur has been made Duke of Connaught, and Lord Strathnairn has received the title of Earl of Sussex.

VIOLENT STORM IN THE MIDLAND COUNTIES—SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, May 26—5 A. M.—A violent thunder-storm passed over London and the midland counties yesterday. Some lives were lost and considerable damage was done to the crops.

FRANCE.

A BONAPARTIST ELECTED IN NIEVRE.

PARIS, May 25.—Complete official returns of the election in the Department of Nievre show that the announcement of the success of the Republican candidate was incorrect. Burgoign, a Bonapartist, has been elected, receiving a majority of 5,000 votes over his Republican competitor.

ITALY.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY NOT ACCEPTED.

ROME, May 25.—The King has refused to accept the resignations of the Ministers. They will remain in office and introduce new financial measures. Parliament will soon be prorogued.

CUBA.

A HOLIDAY—CHINAMEN SENT TO WORK ON THE TROCHA.

HAVANA, May 25.—To-day is a general holiday and business is suspended.

Six hundred Chinamen have been ordered from Baga to work on the Trocha.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAM-SHIP IDAHO.

SHE GOES ASHORE OFF FIRE ISLAND IN A FOG—THE PASSENGERS SAFELY LANDED BY THE BOATS OF THE VESSEL.

BABYLON, L. I., May 25.—The steam-ship Idaho went ashore at 9 o'clock this morning in a heavy fog. Her sails had been lowered ten minutes before the vessel grounded. Some of the steerage passengers state that the breakers were first seen by a passenger named Sheehan before the two lookout men. A pilot was on board from pilot-boat No. 13. The passengers were all safely landed. One trip was made by the life-boat, which took off the cabin passengers. The other passengers were brought ashore by the Idaho's eight boats. Six of them are now on the beach. Some of the passengers are at the Fire Island Hotel. The Central Railroad takes the emigrants to New-York to-night. There were 400 steerage and twenty-five cabin passengers.

WRECKING STEAMERS GONE TO HER ASSISTANCE.

On receipt of the intelligence in this City, the Coast Wrecking Company, No. 47 Wall street, immediately sent two steamers, the Relief and the Lackawanna, to her assistance.

The Idaho was bound from Liverpool to this port, having sailed May 13. Her registered dimensions are 345 feet length, by 43 feet 4 inches beam; tonnage, 2,025; draws 21 feet of water, is brig-rigged, and was built in 1869.

ANOTHER DISASTER ON THE SOUND.

About 6 o'clock Sunday evening the schooner Arrow, from New-Bedford for New-York, with a cargo of merchandise, sprang a leak opposite "Old Hen Rocks," near Glen Cove, Long Island, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the crew to keep her afloat, she sank in less than fifteen minutes. The whole of her valuable cargo was lost. Two sailors were washed overboard. The Captain, with the remainder of his crew, managed to reach a rocky headland in safety. The Arrow was a new vessel, having been built but a little more than a year, and was valued at $18,000. As the water at this point is not unusually deep, it is thought the vessel can be raised without great difficulty.

A SINGULAR STORY.

STARVING MEN KILLING AND EATING EACH OTHER ON THE PLAINS.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The agent at Los Pinos Indian Agency, Colorado, reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the circumstances by which five men lost their lives lately, while on the Ute Indian Reservation. One of a party of six, on arriving at the agency, was questioned as to what had become of his companions. He represented that they had probably died from hunger and cold, since they left him to his fate, his feet having been frozen. After closer investigation, there being suspicious circumstances, the man, whose name is Packer, finally confessed under oath, that one after another of these five persons had been killed by the remainder, and that he himself had killed the last remaining man only about twenty miles from the agency. He excepted only the two first victims of whom he spoke as having died from starvation, having first eaten the dead bodies before commencing to kill one another. Packer has been turned over to the civil Magistrate, who will investigate the affair by a regular inquest, and he will be proceeded against in accordance with the law.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 26—1 A. M.—The storm which was central in the lower lake region this morning has moved to the north-eastward during the day, and is now central in the upper St. Lawrence valley. Cloudy weather and rain have prevailed in New England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region during the day, with brisk and high southerly and westerly winds. Cloudiness has increased in the Southern States, with light, variable winds, and no decided change of temperature. Clear weather prevails, with variable winds, in the Ohio Valley, the upper lake region, and the North-west. The Mississippi River has fallen at Davenport and Memphis. The Missouri has fallen at Omaha and Jefferson City, and risen at Kansas City and Brunswick. The Ohio has fallen at Paducah.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, generally cloudy weather, with areas of rain, will prevail, followed by clearing weather in Massachusetts and Connecticut, with southerly and westerly winds and stationary to falling temperature.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, clear or clearing weather, south-west to north-west winds, stationary temperature, and rising barometer.

THE MINING TROUBLE IN NOVA SCOTIA ENDED.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, May 25.—The miners' troubles at the Vale Colliery, Pictou, are ended. The French coal cutters struck work on Wednesday last for higher pay, and were joined by the English miners. As their demands were not acceded to they threatened to prevent the furnace fires and pumps from being kept going, which would have soon stopped ventilation in the mine. The French miners were armed with rifles and revolvers, and serious apprehensions were felt. Constables were sent from New-Glasgow on Friday afternoon, when two of the ring-leaders were arrested. The men have since agreed to resume work, and the excitement has subsided.

COLORADO.

THE TOURIST SEASON IN THAT TERRITORY.

THE RUSH OF TRAVEL BEGUN—UNUSUAL PREPARATIONS AT THE WATERING PLACES—WHAT TO SEE AND HOW TO SEE IT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Colorado, Saturday May 16, 1874.

The arrivals at Denver from the East now average over one hundred per day. The Kansas Pacific train gets in at 5:30; and one would think by the throng that invades the handsome Union Depot and lines the hill slopes above the track, in carriage, on horse-back, and afoot, at train time each day, that the new comers were either most cordially greeted, or that Denver was full of curiosity seekers and loungers. Some are there to welcome friends, no doubt, but much the larger class to see "the pilgrims" arrive. As the train winds around the bluff with its four or five well filled coaches and two baggage cars piled with "big trunk, little trunk, band-box and bundle," the "confusion of tongues" begins and the swarm of hackmen make a ten minutes' Babel of it. The attractions of the "Grand Central," "American," "Inter-Ocean," "Ford's," "Charpiot's," "Broadwell," "Hattan," and "Tremont" are harangued from the row of 'busses until the distracted traveler takes his seat to be driven to one of the many hotels a half-mile off, or is ensconced in a cab for a drive "to any part of the city."

It is noticeable that thus early in the season, tourists, invalids, and eager capitalists constitute the great bulk of travel, and the immense Saratogas they bring indicate that they have come for a long stay. There are, to be sure, a few emigrants of the poorer class, but not so many as in seasons before, for it has generally come to be understood that Colorado is no "poor man's paradise." A Territory where money is worth two per cent. a month and where sharp speculation often turns a fortune in thirty days, with gold, silver, and coal mines to develop, and grand public enterprises to be carried forward, is for a few years rather the place for the capitalist than the man of small means. Those who have a start in life and are content to go slow, find indeed a good field for their industry, and this is the class who are now doing most to develop Colorado; but those who have only a little laid by, and especially clerks and day laborers, will find few openings.

To the tourist and the invalid, however, Colorado has unexcelled and increasing attractions, and each recurring season offers new facilities for health and recreation. The preparations for this Summer at all the watering places and towns whose vicinity affords scenic or sanitary advantages, are of a high order; and it is the object of this article, after pointing out the routes of travel to Colorado, to give the tourist or traveler some idea, after he gets there, of what to see and how to see it.

Owing to the break in connections at Cheyenne by which passengers coming over the Union Pacific are obliged to lay over from noon until after midnight, and then snatch a five hours' run between that and morning, reaching Denver soon after sunrise, the bulk of travel is now coming by the Kansas Pacific, which is well supplied with all the comforts of Pullman cars, handsome, airy, day coaches, and attentive officials, and makes the run from Kansas City to Denver without change of cars.

The fare from New York to Denver by way either of Chicago or St. Louis is $79 50, and there is the choice of several routes. The through distance varies from 1,900 to 2,100 miles. The lines finally centre at Kansas City, where they all make the same connection. Between New-York and Chicago there are the New-York Central, Pennsylvania, and Erie routes, with their connections; and between New-York and St. Louis the same routes a portion of the way, besides the Baltimore and Ohio, with the Panhandle, Bee Line, Wabash, and Ohio and Mississippi connections. The traveler takes in numerous points of interest by the way. If his trip is through Chicago, he can see what wonders of architecture have arisen in the track of "the great fire," and, if he goes by St. Louis, he can contemplate the great Mississippi River bridge, which is now nearly finished. Between Chicago and Kansas City the routes are via Quincy and the Hannibal and St. Joe, or the new "Louisiana Short Line."

From St. Louis to Kansas City there are two routes, the St. Louis, Kansas City, and Northern, and the Missouri Pacific, the former running through the centre of Missouri north of, and the latter south of the Missouri River, varying only ten miles in distance, making the same time and connections, and both roads running Pullman and Buck's drawing-room coaches. These lines have taken especial pains to catch the Colorado travel, and besides offering good accommodations have inaugurated round-trip excursion tickets at reduced rates, from May 15th to October 15th, good for ninety days. The fare to Denver and back, by this arrangement, is $75, and will doubtless, as last season, send many tourists into Colorado.

The Denver express over the Kansas Pacific leaves Kansas City every morning, including Sundays, at 9:45, upon the arrival of the night trains from Chicago and St. Louis. Passing through the fertile Kaw Valley, with its numerous small settlements, and reaching Topeka at 2 o'clock, an excellent dinner awaits the hungry traveler at the depot-house. The invariable "twenty minutes" having expired, the train rolls on through the thriving towns of Wamego, Manhattan, Junction City, and Salina; Fort Riley, with its fortifications in plain view; the great cattle mart of Abilene; the salt works near Solomon City—reaching Brookville soon after 9 at night, where supper awaits those who failed to bring one of those great helps to an over-the-plains trip—a well-filled lunch-basket. Brookville is the end of the first division of the Kansas Pacific. We change engines, and settle down to the night's ride. We reach the "buffalo country" before daybreak, and those who wish to get a sight of the bison or the antelope will need to be up early and on the watch, with field-glass in hand. Strewn here and there, almost always in view, are the dead carcasses of these beasts that have from time to time strayed too near the track and been shot down from the window of the passing train. We breakfast at Wallace's, one of the famous eating-houses of the plains. We are now about midway of the "Great American Desert," and the traveler is agreeably surprised to see a handsome, fragrant garden, with fountain in the centre, as he steps from the train, and trees and growing crops on either side. Wallace is the end of the second division, and, changing engines, we resume the journey, passing the prairie dog-town, deserted Kit Carson, and shortly begin to catch the first glimpse of the Rocky Mountains. We dine at Hugo at 1:30, and reach Denver an hour before sunset.

The traveler will find the trip across the plains less monotonous than last season, under the old time schedule. Then the Kansas Pacific train left Kansas City at 11 at night, avoiding sight of all the settled parts of Kansas, having a long day out on the plains, and arriving in Denver early on the morning of the second day. By the new arrangement the large towns, splendid farms, and fine herds gratify the sight on the first day out, while the greater part of the second day is occupied with the nearing, grand view of the Rocky Mountains.

At Denver the principal first-class hotels are the Grand Central, American, Inter-Ocean, (opened since last season,) Ford's, and Charpiot's. The three first-named are four-story buildings, and will accommodate from 100 to 150 guests each. The new Broadwell House, now building, will be the largest in Colorado. The rate at all of them is $4 per day, and from $21 to $25 per week. For persons of moderate means the Wentworth, Hattan, and Tremont, at from $2 50 to $3 per day, furnish abundant comforts. There are numerous well-kept boarding-houses, where accommodations can be obtained at from $7 to $10 per week. Among the points of interest in the city worthy a visit are Capitol Hill, from which a fine view of the city and the mountain range is obtained; the United States Branch Mint, where gold bars and silver bricks are made; the public school buildings, Holly Water Works, Boulevard, Swansea Smelting Works, Cheltenham Heights, Ship Canal, and Villa Park. Some of these points may be reached by street cars, the fare on which is five cents. The round trip on the street cars to North Denver and the little steam-boat to Sloan's Lake is thirty-five cents, and affords a fine view of the city and plenty of enjoyment. Among the points in the vicinity that can be taken in by a few hours' drive are the old Spanish gold diggings, where a few men are still panning out from three to four dollars per day; the Soda Lakes, Broadwell's Fish-pond, and Bear Creek Cañon, where there is good trouting. Returning to the hotel for a rest, the traveler can con one of the four daily papers that supply news to the 22,000 citizens of Denver, or communicate by telegraph with his friends in Chicago, St. Louis, or New-York at $1 50 per ten words, or sit down to enjoy a good look at the many-hued and ever-changing clouds that skirt the mountains at sunset.

The principal watering-places in Colorado are Manitou and Idaho Springs. Manitou is five miles from Colorado Springs Station, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, and seventy-two miles south of Denver. The narrow-gauge cars, neat and comfortable, take the traveler along at the rate of fifteen miles an hour through Littleton, where the famous "Rough and Ready" flouring-mills are, up over the divide with its pineries, passing the lake at the summit surrounded with myriads of beautiful flowers, down the southern slope along the Monument, reaching Colorado Springs at noon. Taking time to see the notable improvements of the past few months in this stirring young city of 3,000 people, with its many handsome buildings, a carriage is taken to the Springs. Here the Manitou House and the new Cliff House, and two miles further on the Tonic Springs Hotel—all having spacious walks, croquet grounds, drive ways, billiard halls, barber-shops, and mineral baths—offer abundant comforts for guests. The fare from Denver to Colorado Springs is $6, thence to Manitou, seventy-five cents. Hotel charges are $4 to $5 per day. The attractions of the vicinity are the Shoshone, Navajo, Manitou, Comanche, and Iron Ute Springs. Good carriage-ways extend to Cheyenne Cañon, Ute Pass, Falls of the Fountain, Monument Park, Glen Eyrie, Garden of the Gods, Petrified Forests, Williams' Cañon, and Paradise Valley. Saddle-horses and carriages can be obtained to visit all these points; also, guides and pack animals to the summit of Pike's Peak, where the new Government signal office is located, and whence weather reports are telegraphed over the country three times a day. Days and weeks can be profitably spent at Manitou and vicinity.

Idaho Spring lies in the valley of South Clear Creek, thirty-five miles west of Denver. The tourist takes the Colorado Central broad gauge to Arapahoe Junction, below Golden, where he changes to the narrow-gauge train, which whirls him through Clear Creek Cañon to Floyd Hill, thence five and a half miles by Concord coach. The Beebe and Alvord houses furnish good hotel accommodations. The chief attractions of the place are the hot soda springs and the swimming baths. There is gorgeous scenery on every hand. Trips to Fall River, Chicago Lakes, and the mines can be made. The place has good liveries, boarding-houses, daily mails, telegraph, and other accommodations. Special efforts have been made to turn travel to Idaho this season, and the Colorado Central Railway Company has issued round-trip tourists' tickets, including stage and hotel fare and baths, at reduced prices.

Cañon City, near which are some of the most notable springs, is surrounded by various attractions which the citizens are now endeavoring to utilize by building a fine new hotel, the McClure House, projecting a mammoth invalids' home, and other enterprises to draw the tourists and health-seekers that way. The Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company will assist by completing the railroad, nine miles, into town; and has arranged its time card so that passengers can reach that point from Denver in one day. Among the many interesting features of the vicinity are the soda and warm springs, oil wells, Great Cañon of the Arkansas, coal and iron mines; and trips can be taken into the new Hardscrabble mining region, and the Wet Mountain Valley. Cañon City has a population of about 1,000; three good hotels, daily mails, express, stages, and telegraph.

Most of the larger towns and settlements in Colorado are out-fitting points for some of the thousands of localities that invite the attention and admiration of tourists. Each place makes its claims as prominent as possible; and anticipating a big season of it, unusual preparations and improvements have been made. At Georgetown, where the silver mines are to be seen, and from whence the brisk camps at Silver Plume, Empire, Bakerville, Argentine, the mills and furnaces of Stewart, Spanish Bar, Masonville, and the scenic attractions of Gray's Peak, Twin Lakes, Griffith Mountain, Chicago Lakes, and Middle Park, are to be reached. Those spacious hotels, the Barton and American, have been renewed and additions to liveries, boarding-houses, and other improvements made. At Boulder, the Boulder and Colorado Hotels have been repaired, daily stage lines to Gold Hill, Nederland and Caribou put on, liveries increased, and every advantage offered for trips up Boulder Cañon and the falls, Peabody Springs, Belmont iron works, Erie coal mines, and Gold Hill; and the place also has now the advantage of two railroads to Denver. At Longmont a tri-weekly stage line has been arranged, from the St. Vrain Hotel to Estes Park, forty miles, where the Evans Hotel, excellent fishing and hunting, saddle ponies and guides, and the climbing of Long's Peak, are the chief attractions. At Central City, the Teller House and the numerous smaller hotels and boarding-houses, and the fine liveries are prepared to furnish every facility for visiting the gold mines, the great Sierra Madre tunnel, the stamp-mills and reduction works, Black Hawk, Nevadaville, James' Peak, and Rollinsville.

For the information of those who desire to take in as many points of attraction as possible by a Summer's trip to Colorado, we have prepared the following schedule of points to be visited and time and expenses of the trip:

New-York to Denver, time, four days; fare, $79 50; sleeping berths and meals, $25; three days in Denver, drive about the city and vicinity, $20; one week at Manitou, the Springs, and climbing Pike's Peak, $60; one week at Idaho Springs and vicinity, $50; two weeks at Georgetown and surroundings, including a trip to the Hot Sulphur Springs of Middle Park, fishing, hunting, ascent of the peaks and exploration of the mines and mills, $100; thence to Central City, one week, taking in the gold mines, James' Peak, Hill's reduction works, the collection of specimens, &c., $50; thence to Caribou and mines, and down Boulder Cañon to Boulder, four days, $30; thence Gold Hill, Jamestown, the coal and iron mines, one week, $40; thence Longmont, Estes' Park and Long's Peak, trouting and hunting, two weeks, $75; thence back to Denver, and stage to Fairplay, ninety-five miles, from which Mount Lincoln, Mount Bross, the placer gold mines, Twin Lakes, salt works, and the various attractive features of the South Park country are to be reached, time three weeks, $100; thence via Castello's and the Petrified Forests to Cañon City, with detours to Rosita, Pueblo, Maces' Hole, &c., two weeks, $100.

The excursions outlined above would embrace most of the accessible points of interest for the tourist in Colorado, and, as will be seen, consume over three months' time. It would take from the 1st of June to the latter part of August to make the rounds and get home again; and the expense would be from $800 to $1,000. And still many inviting resorts and attractions have been left out. A whole Summer in Colorado is barely enough to see the Territory, and see it well—we mean the settled portions along the foot-hills and in the mountains.

Very many tourists, satisfied to visit fewer points, fit out with teams and saddle-ponies at Denver, taking care to lay in a good store of provisions, fishing-tackle, arms, and ammunition; and, making their way leisurely, ten to twenty miles a day, camping out at night. The results of this method are generally abundant recreation, enormous appetites, and bronzed faces. The expenses are less, the hire of suitable teams being very moderate, railway, coach, and hotel bills avoided, and the liberty as well as luxury of getting up palatable dishes at hungry moments freely indulged in.

J. A. B.

BURGLARY ON BROADWAY.

On Saturday morning, when Mr. Ashley A. Van Tine, dealer in Japanese goods, arrived at his warerooms, which are situated on the second floor of the premises No. 831 Broadway, he discovered that during the previous night his establishment had been broken into by thieves and robbed of $700 worth of goods. Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was informed of the robbery, and with Detectives Henderson and Slevin, of his command, proceeded to investigate the matter. It was found that the front door of the premises had been opened with duplicate keys, and the thieves, ascending to the second floor of the building, forced open the door leading from the hallway into Mr. Van Tine's store. It was ascertained that on Friday night three notorious thieves were observed lurking about the place, and Capt. Byrnes succeeded, on Sunday evening, in arresting these men on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery. They are Casper Maher, Joseph Hartley, alias "Little Joe," and Wm. Bean, alias the "Marquis." Maher has served two terms of imprisonment at Sing Sing, for burglary. Hartley has also been to Sing Sing, and Bean was an inmate of the State Prison on three different occasions. The prisoners are detained to await further developments. About two years ago Mr. Van Tine's store, at that time located at No. 814 Broadway, was visited by burglars and robbed of $4,500 worth of goods, which were subsequently recovered by Capt. Byrnes, who found them in possession of a hackman, whom he arrested under suspicious circumstances at the corner of Wooster and Amity streets.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

MEETING OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

OPINION ON THE CONSOLIDATION BILL—MORE ARMORY CLAIMS—THE SALARIES OF COURT ATTENDANTS.

The Board of Supervisors held an animated session yesterday. Mr. Vance was called to the chair. After receiving a bill of $2,500 from Mr. Joseph Hildebrand, for rent of the Fifth Regiment Armory in Hester street,

Mr. Billings moved that the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police be discharged from the further consideration of the claims of the attendants of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the months of March and April, 1874, amounting to $62 each. He said the committee were not able to agree on the report.

Mr. Ottendorfer said that the Judges of the court should certify that the services were performed.

Mr. Monheimer replied that that had never been the practice, as it was customary for the Sheriff to sign the bills. The certificate of the Sheriff was then read.

Mr. Kehr contended that there were too many officers of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and that the bills should be signed by the Judges or the District Attorney.

Mr. Cooper was opposed to passing the bills. There might be dead-heads on the list; and he did not feel inclined to approve bills under the circumstances.

Mr. Flanagan said that the certificate of the Sheriff was appended to the bills, and the right to appoint the officers was conferred on him by special act of the Legislature. He did not believe there were good grounds for questioning the correctness of the claims.

Mr. Morris thought that no man stood higher in the community than Sheriff Conner, and it would be an insult to question bills certified to by him—bills authorized by law.

Mr. Ottendorfer held that there ought to be some restrictions as to the number of attendants to be appointed.

Mr. Van Schaick reminded the board that if there was any question, technical or otherwise, about the bills, the Controller would not pay them. He therefore thought that it was safe to take action on them.

Mr. Falconer—How many attendants claim salaries?

Clerk (reading the resolution)—Thirty-two.

Mr. Cooper—Does any one pretend to believe that thirty-two men were necessary to preserve the peace in a small court-room? I, for one, do not.

Mr. Kehr—Half the number of men could perform that duty. I am opposed to the number.

Mr. Reilly—The men employed as attendants are poor and we have no just right to keep them out of their salaries when their offices have been provided for by a special act of the Legislature.

The resolution to discharge the committee was then passed, and the bills were then approved by a vote of 11 to 4—Messrs. Falconer, Koch, Cooper, and Ottendorfer voting in the negative.

The Special Committee to allow the bill of Jacob Webber, amounting to $21,000, for mason-work on the Centre Market Armory, presented a report reducing the sum to $14,530 98. The report stated that the committee had engaged a competent expert to value the materials and labor used in executing the contract, and the expert after performing that duty announced that the sum agreed upon by the Committee was sufficient. The report elicited a long debate. Mr. Koch moved that the sum of $18,000 be inserted instead of $14,530 98, but his motion, after being seconded and defended by Mr. Kehr, who asserted that the bill was reasonable, was lost. The report was then adopted. A motion requesting the Controller not to pay the amount unless Mr. Webber gave a full release was defeated.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel in answer to a resolution of the board requesting him to furnish an opinion as to their right to claim salaries as Supervisors under the consolidation law. The communication recited the proceedings taken by the Supervisors in the Supreme Court to recover their salaries when the Controller refused to pay them, and also the decision of Judge Fancher that the claims were legal. References were also made to the charter of 1873, fixing the salaries of Aldermen at $4,000 a year, and prohibiting officials from holding two offices, and also to the law making the Aldermen a Board of Supervisors, at a salary of $2,000 a year each. The communication then states that the salary of a Congressman is $6,000 a year, which was reasonable; that the public duties of Aldermen require as much intelligence as those of members of Congress, and that Aldermen are entitled to their salaries as Supervisors. The communication closes by stating that the questions involved would, perhaps, have to be finally decided by the Court of Appeals; that the Consolidation bill does not affect them, and that the Aldermen have their remedy by action instead of by mandamus. The flattering statement that the faithful performance of the duties of Aldermen require as much intelligence as those of Congressmen, was received with apparent approbation.

When the opinion was read Mr. Van Schaick said that as it appeared to be doubtful that the members could claim salaries, he would move that they do not demand compensation after the 1st of June.

Mr. Monheimer—I move the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Cooper—And I second the motion (laughter.) The motion was put and lost.

Mr. Cooper—My friend, Van Schaick, is going to Europe, and, therefore, don't want his salary.

Mr. McCafferty—I hope he will notify the Controller that he will not receive compensation.

The clerk then read an opinion of Ex-Judge Porter and Mr. John H. Strahan in response to a resolution of the board requesting them to give their views in relation to the powers and duties of the Aldermen under the Consolidation bill. The following are the principal points:

By the first section of the bill the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York are declared to be one body corporate, and all the rights, property, interest, claims, and demands of the County and the Supervisors are vested in said corporation.

The second section enacts that all liabilities of the County, and all bonds, stocks, contracts and obligations of the same shall be deemed as to be against the City. No authority of the Legislature can lawfully impair the authority of the County Government. The explicit provisions of the explanatory act, recognizing the continuance for the purposes of the County organization, relieve the Consolidation Act from any well-founded objection to its validity on constitutional grounds. A consolidation is effected of the property and liabilities of the City and County, and contracts are imposed and transferred to the City.

The Finance Department, according to section 33 of the charter of 1873, must liquidate all claims, whether against the City or County.

The Department of Public Works is charged with executing control over public buildings, which heretofore has been vested with the Board of Supervisors. The object of the Consolidation Act was to put an end to the double system of control and management which heretofore prevailed in relation to the property and liabilities of the City and County respectively. [A construction of the third section of the act, which would perpetuate the mischief and defeat the remedy, reproduce the same double machinery of administration under a new name. The words of this section have full force and effect when limited to the class of legislative powers which were evidently contemplated in the act.]

The Board of Aldermen are charged by this act with regulating the use of the property formerly belonging to the County, and specifying the purposes to which it is to be applied.

The powers now possessed by the Board of Supervisors are such as the law confers upon them as County canvassers, and such others as exercised by the Board of Aldermen, subject to the Mayor's veto.

Appended to this opinion was a communication from the Corporation Counsel, stating that he concurred in it, but would reserve the right to further inquire into the question and the practical operation of the law.

The board ordered 500 copies of the opinion to be printed, after which they adjourned.

THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF DESBROSSES STREET.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement was held yesterday in the City Hall, Mayor Havemeyer in the chair. The members present were the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Park Commission.

The counsel of the Grand Street Railroad Company appeared in behalf of that organization, and stated that the rumor that the company desired the extension of Desbrosses street was without foundation.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Vance providing that all proceedings relative to the extension be discontinued, was then adopted. No other business was transacted.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

In the Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a joint committee of five from each board to make preparations for the celebration of the Fourth of July, and requesting the Board of Apportionment to set apart $15,000 for that purpose.

A resolution was also adopted requesting the Committee on Laws to report all papers referred to them relative to the proposed abolition of the Permit Bureau. The ordinance providing that all dogs shall be muzzled, as introduced in the other board by Alderman John J. Morris, was then called up and adopted.

A message was received from the Mayor denouncing the Warehouse bill passed by the Legislature, and comparing it to the Industrial Exhibition swindle. The Mayor, in his communication, stated that he did not believe Gov. Dix would sign the bill.

Assistant Alderman Clancy said that the Governor had already signed it, and the board had no power in the matter. The communication was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The session was brought to a close by the appointment of a large number of Commissioners of Deeds.

ANOTHER DARING OUTRAGE.

While Mr. George Gesser, of No. 158 Orchard street, was standing at his own door on Sunday night, two men came along, and without a moment's warning one of them caught him by the throat, and running him against the panel of the door, robbed him of his watch and chain. The other scoundrel stole his hat, and then the pair made an attempt to escape. Mr. Gesser, however, pursued and captured them with an officer's assistance. At Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Kasmire, they gave their names as Alonzo Speights and Anthony Gonzales. They were held for trial in $1,000 bail each.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AN INVESTMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few years ago a partner of a well-known banking-house in Nassau street in offering for sale a bond of the California Pacific Railroad Company assured me that for the purpose of investment there was no more genuine and trustworthy security than the first mortgage bonds of that railroad. He went so far as to say that so satisfied was his house of the high character of the bond that they were certain that in the long run the bonds would stand higher in the market than Central Pacifics! A few short years have passed, and are not rumors flying round that no coupons will this year be honored? Are these reports based on sad facts? Can your City correspondent inform us as to the management or mismanagement of the road? or tell us the market value to-day of a one thousand-dollar bond?

BONDHOLDER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 22, 1874.

WALKING LONG DISTANCES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading of the difficulty Weston experienced with his feet and pedal extremities, I was reminded of the benefit I experienced in a pedestrian tour when a college boy, and was traveling with a couple of companions and a tutor among the Catskills. Whenever we came to a mountain stream we would put our naked feet in the cold water. The effect was remarkable invigoration, and a continually improved condition of our feet, though all of us were unaccustomed to such continuous walking. Weston may have sat with his feet in running Croton rightly tempered with great advantage. Perhaps water bandages for feet and limbs while sleeping would be serviceable. The water took away ache and weariness from our limbs.

The waltzing idea referred to by a correspondent seems plausible, if it can be reduced to practice. Experience only can decide. It is to be hoped that the suggestions of observing minds will be fully tested by professional walkers, and the results carefully preserved for future use.

No professional man or one of sedentary habits should be satisfied with having done duty to himself if he has not given himself the airing of a ten-mile walk.

PEDES.

OUR TRADE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thanks for your timely and most valuable articles, "The Grangers and an Inconvertible Currency," and "The Course of Trade," in yesterday's paper.

In this City, notwithstanding our enterprise, transportation is most expensive and cumbrous, and unless the railways bring their lines to the water side and give facilities demanded we must lose a large portion of our trade that would otherwise fall to our share.

Our tariff taxation, as you justly remark, should be a revenue tariff. Every cent raised beyond this necessity oppresses labor, and is a premium on corruption and extravagance.

It is much to be regretted that the granger movement should so unwisely attack the railway interest as to imperil the investment of capital in what is absolutely the life and soul of Western prosperity.

Without railways the West must languish, and until this insane attack subsides no capitalist will feel inclined to submit the power and control of corporate bodies to unjust and hostile legislation.

Western railroad construction is over until this matter shall be satisfactorily disposed of.

The improvement of our water communications demands and should receive the attention of our wisest and best administrators.

There is in this department a splendid opening for ability, enterprise, and economy of management.

It is admitted, generally, that the water ways of this great State exist more in the interest and advantage of personal and political parties than for the public welfare. This, if true, is a sad commentary on free institutions. I believe under private management our canal system would be strong and vigorous, breathing life into every artery in the commercial currents of the Empire State.

Recently there seems to be a better sentiment prevailing, regardless of party, in the pursuit of a more just spirit of legislation, both local and national. This has been mainly brought about by the independent press, THE TIMES being in advance. I hope to see still greater results from the continued teachings of a like influence.

D. L. B.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 25, 1874.

THE COURSE OF TRADE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial entitled "The Course of Trade," in Sunday's edition of your paper, ought to be read by every merchant in New-York. There is, indeed, an urgent necessity for "something being done," and the hardest part seems to be to make our merchants fully appreciate that fact. When the Cheap Transportation Association, to which you allude, was first formed not one in fifty among our active business men had thought anything about the question of transportation and terminal facilities; and this fact was so apparent in the beginning that it was found that agitation of the subject—the drawing of public attention to it—was the very foundation of the work before the association. Of course, the first step was to increase the membership of the association, thereby interesting as large a number of persons as possible, and this the managers have found no easy task, unless they devoted more time to the subject than they could afford to spare from their own business.

During the past month, however, a decided improvement has taken place, as is shown by the large increase in the membership, and by the time it is a year old it is hoped that this association will have grown to what it was originally intended to be—an effective organization, combining all the different branches of trade and trade interests in an association tending to build up and foster the commercial interests of our City and country.

There can be no doubt but that terminal facilities are a very important item in this great question, and that New-York is sadly deficient therein. In your article, however, you say that "if we are not prepared to handle with celerity and cheapness the grain which the Erie Canal pours into our lap, we had better not have it at all;" and I desire to call your attention to the fact that, for grain arriving by canal, our warehouse and floating elevator transfer facilities are unsurpassed.

It is the total lack of elevators and warehouses at the terminus of our railways, and the fact that the proportion of grain and other cereals carried by rail is yearly increasing, that causes the trouble with our grain trade. Bring the cars and ships together, as they do in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and there will be no difficulty in New-York holding her grain trade.

There are other branches of trade, however, that are suffering from want of terminal facilities. Chicago is importing her coffee from Brazil via Boston, because the cars go alongside the ship, and the cartage, storage, and labor which is saved is equivalent to a profit on the goods; the expenses in handling all kinds of goods are too high in New-York, and this, taken in connection with the defects and abuses of our railway system, is a heavy weight and drawback to New-York in the race for commercial supremacy.

I do not wish to underrate canals, but it is an undeniable fact that railroads transport by far the larger part of all that we eat, drink, and wear, and when, by the separation of freight and passenger traffic, we quadruple the capacity of our trunk lines, reduce the cost and time of transportation fifty per cent., canals must be improved in the same ratio or become comparatively useless. The application of steam to our canals will also largely increase their capacity, but exclusive freight railways will always be more expeditious, and, as in the case of the mail and the telegraph, people will pay a larger price for the quicker transit.

The policy, however, for New-York merchants to pursue is to encourage the improvement of both methods of transportation, and avail themselves of that which gives the best results. We cannot afford to sit down and allow the enterprise of competing cities to divert our commerce, for when once turned from its present channels it is hard to regain. We have in many branches of trade already lost more from this cause than we are willing to own, and it needs active co-operation from all interests (not forgetting "the press") to maintain our accustomed position, and demonstrate our right to the name of the "Empire City" and the "Empire State."

MERCHANT.

PATRICK SHORTELL'S CUSTOMERS.

George and Henry Spencer entered the shoe store of Patrick Shortell, No. 407 Hudson street, yesterday, and made pretense of buying some shoes. Soon after Wm. Smith entered on a similar errand. They all left together, and as Mr. Shortell noticed something bulky under the coat of Henry Spencer, he followed them and asked him what it was. Spencer replied by pulling forth a pair of heavy shoes and hitting Mr. Shortell a hard blow on the head with them. The whole three then ran off but were soon captured and held in $1,000 bail each by Justice Morgan at Jefferson Market Police Court.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—May 25.

SENATE.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC BILL.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, called up the Senate bill supplementary to the act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company and to aid in the construction of the road. He explained that the bill was for the purpose of enabling the company to execute a mortgage upon the portion of its road completed.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, submitted an amendment, "That nothing in this act shall be construed to have the effect to entitle said corporation to any other or further rights to public lands or in any other respect as against the United States than such as by law it is now entitled to." Agreed to, and the bill was passed as amended.

PENSION FOR LOSS OF AN ARM ABOVE THE ELBOW.

Mr. PRATT called up the House bill to revise, consolidate, and amend the laws relating to pensions, approved March 3, 1873, which provides that all persons who have lost an arm at or above the elbow shall be rated in the second class and receive a pension of $24 per month, which was passed.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation bill, called up the report of that committee made last week, and it was agreed to.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD ACTS.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, gave notice that on Wednesday next, during the morning hour, he would call up the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, gave notice that he would submit some remarks on the subject, and would move to substitute his bill (referring the whole subject to the Court of Claims for adjudication) for that reported by the committee.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. SARGENT said the Deficiency bill last year appropriated $11,000,000, and several years ago $20,000,000 were appropriated by a similar bill. The present bill appropriated less than $4,000,000. The committee had made very few changes in it as passed by the House. As it came from that body the bill appropriated $3,372,155. The amendments agreed upon by the Senate Committee increased the amount to $3,850,863, the principal item of increase being for the care of the Apache Indians, which amounted to $300,000.

The various amendments proposed by the committee were concurred in. Among them were the following: For the incidental and contingent expenses of the Mint at San Francisco for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, $1,168; for furniture, carpets, repairs, &c., in the Treasury Department and buildings under its control, $30,000, instead of $10,000 allowed by the House; for the salary of two Commissioners on the Military Prison Board, $460; traveling expenses of the Commissioners, and the Secretary of War, in connection with such prison, $1,500; for the subsistence of the Kickapoo Indians up to July 1, 1874, they having been removed from the borders of Mexico and Texas to the Indian Territory, $25,000. The committee have reported in favor of increasing the appropriation to subsist and take proper care of the Apache Indians in Arizona and New-Mexico, who have been or may be collected on reservations in New-Mexico, from $200,000 to $500,000.

Mr. SARGENT said the policy of the Government now was to take these Indians and put them on four reservations in Arizona and New-Mexico. The Government must either feed or fight them, and it was much cheaper to feed them. Some years ago there was war with the Sioux Indians, when forty-five Indians were killed at an expense of $45,000,000. These Apache Indians were now all upon their reservations.

Mr. INGALLS said it cost $5,000,000 during the past two years to keep them there.

Mr. SARGENT replied that was much cheaper than fighting them.

Mr. OGLESBY, of Illinois, opposed the amendment, and denied that the Apaches were all upon reservations.

Mr. SARGENT appealed to the Senate to have the country keep to its promise to these Indians. He would vote twenty times this amount, if necessary, to prevent an Indian war. When the Federal Government put an Indian upon a reservation, telling him to stay there and he would be fed, the Indian had a right to require the Government to keep its promise. Humanity also required it.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, said the regular Indian Appropriation bill last year appropriated $250,000 for these Indians, and now the Senate was called upon for half a million deficiency. He had found, by inquiry at the Indian Office, that the $250,000 had been expended before Nov. 1. Congress should know in advance the amount necessary to be appropriated, and not be called upon for a deficiency in this way.

The amendment proposed by the committee was agreed to.

The proviso that none of the moneys hereby appropriated for the payment of deficiencies in the Indian service shall be paid until the necessities for the expenditures shall have been examined into by the Secretary of the Interior and Board of Peace Commissioners, and approved by them, and the vouchers therefor approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and requiring said Board of Commissioners to make such examinations, was stricken out, such duty having already been imposed by existing law.

Other amendments of the committee were agreed to, as follows:

Appropriating $957 for the rent and incidental expenses of the office of Surveyor General of California; $701 for the office of the Surveyor General of Washington Territory, and $2,000 for the office of the Surveyor General of Louisiana; $31,570 for defraying the expenses of the Board of Health of the District of Columbia; $8,000 for clerks to committees, pages, horses, and wagons of the Senate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873; $75 to pay Rev. E. D. Owen for services as acting Chaplain of the Senate; $21,065 for clerks to committees and pages in the Senate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874; $13,000 for labor; $4,000 for furniture and repairs; $1,155 for mileage of Senators who took their seats after the passage of the act of Jan. 20, 1874; $36,000 for reporting the proceedings and debates of the Senate for the Forty-third Congress; $31,772 to reimburse the fund of the Reform School of the District of Columbia for the erection of buildings for the same, and $10,000 for a pedestal for the bronze statute of Jefferson in the National Statuary Hall at the Capitol.

The committee reported to strike out the second section of the bill, making it unlawful for any department of the Government to spend in any official year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or to involve the Government in any contract for future payment of money in excess of such appropriation; any violation of the act to be deemed a misdemeanor, and be punished as provided for in the third section of the act of July 25, 1868.

After some discussion, Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend the second section so as to provide that any violation of it should be deemed a high misdemeanor, and to strike out that portion of the section providing that punishment should be as provided in section 3 of act of July 25, 1868. Agreed to—yeas 21, nays 17.

A vote was then taken upon the recommendation of the committee to strike out that section as amended, and it was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, submitted an amendment appropriating $18,000 for the purchase of lot No. 1, square No. 683, for site for an engine-house and stables for mail-wagons and horses for the Senate. Agreed to.

REVISION OF THE LAWS.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported the House bill to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States in force on the 1st day of December, 1873; also that relating to the statutes of the Post Office Department; and, third, one to revise and consolidate the laws relating to the District of Columbia. He gave notice he would ask to dispense with the usual reading of the bills, as they covered several thousand pages, but would explain them in full as soon as the pending bill (Deficiency Appropriation) could be disposed of. He would ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of those bills, which had been carefully prepared by the commission appointed to revise and consolidate laws. The bills were placed on the calendar.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MR. MELLISH'S DEATH.

The Chair laid before the Senate a resolution of the House announcing the death of Hon. David B. Mellish, of New-York, and inviting the Senate to attend his funeral in the hall of the House at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. CONKLING said the time and occasion were not suitable to notice the life and character of him whose funeral the Senate had been invited to attend. The circumstances of the death of Mr. Mellish were peculiarly distressing. He came to Congress with health and strength on the 1st of December last, at the beginning of the present Congress, and his labors wore away his existence. He died of those perplexities and harassing demands of which so little is known except by those who encounter them. A commercial disaster had visited the country and Mr. Mellish addressed himself with all his ardor, all his energy, to the schemes, financial in character, which, week after week, crowded both Houses of Congress. The problems absorbed his whole mind, and after a few months his health was undermined by the exertion and he sank and died. Mr. Mellish was a painstaking, consistent, industrious man, enjoying the regards of those who knew him, and they were many. His death would carry deep distress to a large circle of friends. In conclusion he offered a resolution in respect to the memory of the deceased, accepting the invitation of the House to attend his funeral to-morrow, and declaring the Senate adjourned.

The Senate, at 4:50 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States bills were introduced and referred, including one by Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, providing that a residence of three years shall be sufficient to entitle an alien, being a free white person, to become a citizen, declaration to be made one year before admission.

THE CUSTOMS LAWS.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the existing Customs and Internal Revenue laws, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, with the understanding that it will be taken up to-morrow.

ARMY REDUCTION.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules and discharge the Committee of the Whole from the bill for the gradual reduction of the army, and to have it set down for consideration in the House on Thursday next, and from day to day until disposed of, which was agreed to.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back a substitute for the Senate Currency bill for present consideration. The bill was read, and Mr. Maynard moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill for consideration. The motion was lost—yeas 132, nays 101—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. MAYNARD gave notice that he would call up the bill to-morrow.

SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and take up the Senate Supplementary Civil Rights bill and refer it to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time. Lost—yeas 153, nays 84—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

The Republicans who voted "no" were Messrs. Banning of Ohio, Bromberg of Alabama, Butler of Tennessee, Lowndes of Maryland, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Strait of Minnesota, and Thornburgh of Tennessee.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF MR. MELLISH.

Mr. TREMAIN, of New-York, rose to announce the death of his colleague, (Mr. Mellish,) and to request that the usual and proper action be taken by the House in connection with that event. In the course of his remarks he intimated his belief that the death of Mr. Mellish was the result of a malady springing from overwork. He concluded by offering resolutions for the appointment of a committee of five to take order for superintending the funeral of Mr. Mellish, at 4 o'clock to-morrow, that the remains be removed to Auburn, Mass., in charge of the Sergeant at arms, and attended by the committee, and that the House do now adjourn.

Remarks appropriate to the occasion were made by Messrs. Wood of New-York, Kelley of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, G. F. Hoar of Massachusetts, and Cox of New-York.

Mr. WOOD referred to Mr. Mellish's brief public career as more productive of personal sacrifices than had ever fallen on this or any other deliberative body within his recollection. He trusted that the lesson taught by the event would impress members with the folly and wickedness of personal controversy, and the obligation which rested upon them of "charity and good-will to all men."

Mr. KELLEY referred to Mr. Mellish having learned the printing trade in the office of the Worcester *Spy*, a journal which, he said, had sent so many Representatives to the House, and he spoke in eulogy of his simplicity and honesty of character, as shown by the fact that while he had gathered knowledge and had sought spheres of usefulness, he had not gathered about him the good things of this world. He characterized him as a worthy man in every sense of the word.

Mr. HOAR also commented on Mr. Mellish's contentment with honorable poverty, and said that his public career was brief, but long enough for him who had ripened and matured such a fruitage.

Mr. COX spoke of the event as one of double sadness, for Mr. Mellish's mind was gone before his body. It was, therefore, a double death, which the House deplored to-day. God had "put out the light and then put out the life."

The resolutions were adopted, and the Speaker appointed, as the committee to superintend the funeral, Messrs. Smart and Cox, of New-York; Clements, of Illinois; Harris, of Massachusetts, and Magee, of Pennsylvania.

The House then, at 3:40, adjourned.

OLIVER CHARLICK'S ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions yesterday took the papers in the complaint of John Kelly, on the part of the Tammany Hall General Committee, against Police Commissioner Charlick, and commenced an inquiry into the matter. It will be remembered that a mass of the testimony in reference to the working of the election last Fall was taken by direction of Tammany Hall, and prepared by J. R. Fellows, as counsel, for presentation to the Grand Jury. Tammany Hall claims that the evidence showed Police Commissioner Charlick to have been guilty of various illegal acts in the appointment of election inspectors and in the manner of supervising the vote. It is also claimed that the Commissioner used the influence attached to his position for illegal election purposes, and did not consult his associates on the Police Board on important matters as required. Police Commissioner Gardner, Seth Hawley, Chief Clerk of the Police Board, John Kelly, Col. J. R. Fellows, Martin Kane, and a number of inspectors of election were before the Grand Jury yesterday, but only a few witnesses were examined, and the investigation was adjourned until to-day.

AN ANCIENT WATCHMAN.

Richard Carey on Sunday evening entered the carpenter shop of George Williams, No. 237 East Ninth street, and finding the watchman, named Wm. Harrison, in a sound sleep, quietly rifled his pockets. He only found a bunch of keys and an empty pocket-book, but with the keys he opened several chests, and appropriated a number of carpenters' tools valued at $100. He then attempted to make his exit, but fell into the hands of Officer Doyle, who had been watching all his movements. The drowsy watchman was awakened after considerable trouble. The keys, tools, and empty pocket-book were all found on the prisoner. At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Kasmire held him in $4,000 bail on two charges, one of larceny from the person and the other of burglary.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—The calendar of the Court of Appeals for May 26, is as follows: Nos. 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—The calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Tuesday, May 26, is as follows: Nos. 146, 149, 150, 151, 153, 154, 156, 157, 158, 110. The commission adjourned till Tuesday, 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
65—Wynne vs. Hibernia Ins. Co. of Ohio.
80—O'Brien vs. Traynor.
92—Lawton Granular Mining Co. vs. Ocean Steamer Coaling Co.
101—Walter, &c., vs. Holmes, &c.
104—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Bell.
105—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Hansom, &c.
106—Same vs. Same.
107—Same vs. Same.
108—Same vs. Same.
109—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Bellows.
110—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Canfield.
115—Whitney vs. Danforth.
139—Fridenberg vs. Donker, &c.
140—Shaw & Wilcox Co. vs. Shee, &c.
Nos.
144—Tim vs. Tim.
165—Dusenbury vs. Callaghan.
178—Williams vs. Tillinghast.
180—Dreyer vs. Heyman.
195—Peterson, Admtx., vs. Beebe.
207—Moore vs. Taylor, &c.
221—Krogsgaard vs. Wade, &c.
222—Moorhead vs. McNamee.
228—Lightstone vs. Schwellin, &c.
229—Sanford vs. Crandall.
230—Erie Railway Co. vs. Archer.
233—Phillips vs. Wicks, &c.
237—County of Jackson, Missouri, vs. Connor, Sheriff.
238—Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c.
239—Brown, vs. The Mayor, &c.
245—Knox vs. Knapp, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.

Nos.
147—McDonald vs. Mayor City of New-York.
160—Westervelt vs. Ackley.
171—Wood vs. Lockwood.
178—Hadden vs. Houghtaling.
65—Dambman vs. Butterfield et al.
115— —— vs. ——.
30—Winship vs. Winship.
89—The People, &c., Stemmler et al. vs. McGuire.
90—Same vs. Same.
91—Same vs. Same.
92—Same vs. Same.
114— —— vs. ——.
166—Indianapolis, P. & C. R. R. vs. Tyng.
173—Berrian vs. Sanford.
175—First National Bank of New-York vs. Morris et al.
Nos.
179—Ludlow et al. vs. Dole.
36—Mayer vs. The Mayor.
43—In the matter of Taylor vs. Green.
45—In the matter of Kettellas.
47—In the matter of Phillips.
142½— —— vs. ——.
48—In the matter of Burke.
56—Clinch vs. The Southside R. R. Co. of Long Island.
57—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. McFeeley et al., Executors.
58—In the matter, &c., Coleman, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Case on—No. 776½—Brinckley vs. Brinckley.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Case on—No. 1155—Fuller et al. vs. Hunt.
No further day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
873—Morey vs. Safe Deposit Co.
879—Merchants' Ex. Nat. Bank vs. Com'l Ins. Co.
653—Petrie vs. Poillon.
1741—Tugnot et al. vs. U. S. & B. M. S. S. Co.
39—Gonzales vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
905—N. M. Ins. Co. vs. Mangam et al.
673—Morey vs. Met. Gaslight Co.
1503—Hazewell vs. Comsen.
Nos.
937—Keogh vs. Levenson.
1711—Wilkowski vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1727—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
739—Stoker vs. B. & N. A. M. S. P. Co.
851—Ronalds vs. The Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
695—The Schillinger Artificial Stone Co. vs. Hull.
289—Smith vs. Frost.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Spier, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
996—Fisk, Execut'x, vs. The N. O. Mut. Ins. Co.
578—Journeau vs. Tallman.
930—Fralichstein et al. vs. Keller et al.
936—Davis et al. vs. Rubenstein.
934—Mendelson vs. Greenwich Insurance Co.
984—Fryer vs. Abel.
912—Dutch vs. Serrell et al.
524—Patern vs. Fidler et al.
Nos.
528—Patern vs. Stitt et al.
924—Furlong vs. Allen.
882—Tiecke vs. Schomdorf et al.
868—Sander et al. vs. Hoffman et al.
798—McGuckin et al. vs. Adams.
1652—McDaniels vs. O'Brien.
914—Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, June 1.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Case on—2509—Rehter vs. Sager.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
4997—Hyde & Son Mfg. Co. vs. Van Tuyl et al.
5263—Stanley vs. Chamberlin.
4825—Holden et al. vs. Bretzfeld et al.
4874—Eastman et al. vs. Delapiere et al.
4469—Allegretti vs. Cochran.
4622—Williams vs. N. Y. & R. Granite Co.
4979—Charles vs. Clark.
4960—Kugelman vs. Buckling Wool and Leather Company.
5012—Palmeter vs. Wagner.
Nos.
4136—Carroll et al. vs. Burdick.
3779—Goodheart vs. Irving.
5014—Graham vs. Keyser.
5016—Douglas vs. Bigot.
5017—Cuff vs. Russell.
5018—Day vs. Sheilds et al.
5020—Crackowser vs. Aronson.
5022—Fuerth vs. Altmeyer.
5024—Routh vs. Lippman et al.
5025—Corbitt vs. Lowerre.
5026—Archer & P. Manufacturing Company vs. Brundige.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART V.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Ernst Moller, homicide.
Jerath Ivor Davies, rape.
Thomas D. Brien and John Conway, robbery.
Charles Tully and John McMahon, robbery.
James O'Niel, felonious assault and battery.
John Glen, John Taylor, and John Clark, grand larceny.
William Smith and John Connelly, burglary.
Louis Cohen, receiving stolen goods.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Giles vs. Austin; order settled and signed.

By Judge Curtis.

Marsh vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company; allowance to defendant of $100.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Elliott vs. New-York Cotton Exchange; In the matter of Noonan vs. Dunphy; motions denied.

Security Bank vs. National Bank of the Commonwealth; Hyman vs. Bannon; Kershow vs. Kershow; Atkin vs. Atkin; Wilson vs. Kehoe; motions denied; memorandums.

Von Rhade vs. Von Rhade; In the matter of Waters; In the matter of the People, &c., vs. Barr; opinions.

In the matter, &c., Duryea; granted.

Magim vs. Magim; memorandums.

Saucier vs. Saucier; reference.

Shea vs. Shea; motion denied; bail reduced to $10,000.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge Lawrence and a Jury.

DISMISSAL OF A CONSPIRACY SUIT.

John C. Fuller vs. Josiah D. Hunt, William A. Robeson et al.—This suit was to recover against all the defendants $15,000 for cigars, &c., which plaintiff claimed had been obtained from him through the fraud and conspiracy of the defendants. The fraud and conspiracy alleged against them was that some of the parties purchased the goods, giving others of them as reference, and that the statements made by the defendants thus referred to in relation to the solvency of the others were false, and made with intent to secure credit for the purchasers. After plaintiff's testimony was all in Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, on behalf of the defendants, moved to dismiss the complaint on the grounds that no conspiracy was proved; that none of the representations made were proved to be false, or that defendants in making them knew them to be false.

Judge Lawrence granted the motion and dismissed the complaint.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 25.—Grain in store—Wheat, 237,416 bushels; Corn, 361,454 bushels; Oats, 60,099 bushels; Barley, 9,995 bushels; Peas, 1,896 bushels; Rye, 1,565 bushels. Rail and Lake Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 22,300 bbls.; Wheat, 262,269 bushels; Corn, 97,084 bushels; Oats, 138,308 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 137,398 bushels; Corn, 95,047 bushels; Oats, 11,400 bushels; Barley, 431 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 18,400 bushels; Corn, 25,600 bushels; Oats, 28,700 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. Canal Freights lower; Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7c. Flour lower; sales, 1,500 bushels on range; Western Spring, $6 50@$6 75; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $7 25@$7 75; White, $8@$8 75. Wheat dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Port Washington Spring at $1 43; 1,400 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 42; 1,000 do. No. 2 do. at $1 37. Corn lower; sales, 21,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 70c.; 1,000 at 71c. Oats steady; sales, 2,000 Milwaukee No. 2 at 56½c.@57c. Rye nominally $1 05. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$205; Western, 1 80@$1 90. Provisions steady; Mess Pork, $17 50; Short Cuts, $17 50; Hams, $13; Shoulders, $9; Breakfast Bacon, 10c.; Smoked Beef, 15c.; Tongues, $6 ⅌ doz.; Lard, in tierces and bbls., 11c.; in tubs and kegs, 11½c. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Flour—Low and medium grades still scarce and wanted; higher grades weak and lower to sell. Wheat dull and lower; sales of Soft No 2 Spring at $1 20; sample lots of No. 3 Fall, $1 35. Corn unsettled and lower at 56c.@60c. for No. 2 Mixed, on track; large sales of regular do. at 59c.@59¼c., June; 60c. July. Oats declining; heavy receipts depress the market; sales of No. 2 at 50c., on track and in elevator. Barley: no market. Rye inactive; small sales at 98c.@$1. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork quiet at $18 25. Dry-salted Meats nominal; Shoulders held at 7c.; Clear Rib Sides at 9½c. Bacon quiet and weak; sales of jobbing lots at 7½c. for Shoulders; 10⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¾c. for Clear Sides; Clear Sides, 10⅞c., buyer June. Lard firm at 11c. for Steam. Hogs lower at $4 50@$4 90 for light; $5 25@$5 60 for Bacon; $5 60@$5 80 for heavy. Cattle in fair demand and steady at $2 50@$5 50 for common to choice Texans; $2@$5 for native Cows and Heifers; $4@$4 75 for medium to fair Butchers; $5@$6 for prime to choice. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 192,000 bushels Corn, 70,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,500 Hogs, and 1,000 Cattle.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Flour dull and drooping; lower to sell. Wheat dull, unsettled, and lower at $1 22@$1 22½ for No. 1 Spring; $1 19 for No. 2 do., cash; $1 19⅜, June; $1 19⅝, July; No. 3 do., $1 13@$1 13¼; Rejected, $1 04@$1 04½. Corn unsettled; fair demand, but lower; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 58¼c., cash; 58¼c., June; 58⅞c., July; Rejected, 55½c.@56c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 45½c. for No. 2, cash; 44½c., June; 42½c., July. Rye dull and lower at $1 for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Spring quoted at $1 60. Whisky steady at 94½c. Pork dull and lower at opening; demand fair and prices advanced at close; sales at $17 35, cash or June; $17 55, July. Lard steady at 10¾c., cash; 11c., July. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged at 6¾c. for Shoulders, packed; $8 90 for Short Rib Middles, loose, spot. Freights active and higher—Corn to Buffalo, 4¼c.; to Kingston, 8½c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat, 221,000 bushels Corn, 96,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bushels Wheat, 162,000 bushels Corn, 81,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 25.—Flour, 25c. lower on the three upper grades; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 75 for White Winter; $9 25 for Double Extra. Wheat in moderate demand; sales, 4,500 bushels choice White Canada at $1 82; 5,000 bushels prime do. at $1 80; 4,000 bushels do. on private terms; 4,000 bushels Treadwell at $1 76. Corn dull; sales, 7,100 bushels Yellow at 80c. Corn-meal, $1 70 for bolted, and $1 65 for unbolted ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed lower; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $31@$33 ⅌ ton, delivered. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7½c.; Peas, 7¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $3 75 to Newburg; $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—51,600 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn, 8,200 bushels Rye, 1,921,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—56,500 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Rye, 10,300 bushels Peas, 1,271,000 feet of Lumber.

TOLEDO, May 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 51 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 38 for Amber Michigan, cash and June; $1 39 July; No. 2 Red, $1 36; June, $1 37. Corn in fair demand and lower at 67¼c. for High Mixed, cash and May; 66c.@66¼c. June; 67c. July; 67¾c.@68¼c. August; 68c.@68½c. September; Low Mixed, 65c.; no grade, 64c.@64½c.; Damaged, 62c. Oats dull and lower at 54c.@54½c. for No. 1; 52c. for No. 2. Freights dull; to Buffalo, 2½c.@3c.; to Oswego, 5½c.@6c. Receipts—28,000 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Clover-seed in light demand at $9@$9 50; Timothy commands $2 90. Flaxseed steady at $2 37½. Flour dull; Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$7 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 50@$8; High Grades, $8 12½@$10. Wheat dull; Red, $1 45@$1 55; Amber, $1 62½; White, $1 69. Rye quoted at 98c. Corn unsettled and lower; Yellow, 87c.@88c.; Western Mixed, 86c.@87c. Oats held 68c.@69c. for White; 67c. for Mixed. Petroleum dull and nominal; Crude, 9¾c.; Refined, 13¼c. Whisky firm; Western, in Iron, 99c.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominally $1 33. Corn steady at 70c. for Mixed; White scarce and firm at 75c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 54c.@60c. Rye firm at $1 10 for sample lots. Barley dull at $1 30 for Spring. Butter dull. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork held at $18. Lard quiet and unchanged; sales of Summer at 10¼c. loose. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; sales of Shoulders at 6¾c., buyer May; Sides held at 9¼c. and 9⅝c. for Clear Rib and Clear. Bacon quiet at 7¼c. for Shoulders, packed; Clear Rib Sides, 10c., loose; Clear Sides held at 10½c.@10⅝c., packed. Whisky steady at 94c.

MILWAUKEE, May 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 25½ for No. 1; $1 22 for No. 2. Oats quiet and lower at 45c. for No. 2. Corn dull and lower at 57c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye dull and lower at 96½c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominally $1 60 for No. 2 Spring; $1 16 for No. 3 do. Provisions held firmly. Pork, $17 50. Hams, Shoulders, and Meats quiet and unchanged. Lard sold at 10¾c. for Steam-rendered; Kettle, 11¼c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.; Corn to Oswego, 9c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 178,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 248,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—Flour dull, and a shade lower at $6 75 for A No. 1; $7 75 for fancy. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 84c.@85c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 62c.@65c. Rye quiet at $1 15. Provisions quiet. Pork sold at $18 25. Bacon sold at 7⅜c for Shoulders; 10¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10⅝c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.; Plain, 12¼c. Bulk Meats—6¾c. for Shoulders; 9⅜c. for Clear Rib, and 9¾c. for Clear Sides. Lard, 12¼c.@12¾c. Whisky, 94c.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; receipts heavy; sales of No. 1 Red Winter at $1 52@$1 53; No. 2 do., $1 42. Corn dull and lower at 75c. for Low Mixed, in car lots; 76c. for High Mixed; buyers holding off. Oats quiet and weak at 58c. for No. 1 State and Western; 56c. for No. 2 do.; 60c. for White. Petroleum dull at 11½c. for Standard White, in car lots; 15c. for State Test.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—Wheat—Small milling demand; sales, 1 car No. 1 White Michigan at $1 80. Rye quoted at $1 10 for State. Corn easier; sales, 2,000 bushels Western Mixed, afloat, at 84c. Oats more freely offered, with good supply; on the spot, No. 2 Mixed State and Western held at 65c.; to arrive, freely offered at 64c. Nothing to report in Barley or Malt.

DETROIT, May 25.—Flour dull and declining. Wheat steady at $1 61 for Extra; $1 53½ for No. 1 White; $1 40@$1 42 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 72c. Oats in good demand at 54c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, and 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat and 13,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, May 25.—Flour in good demand at $5 50@$9 50. Corn dull and unsettled. Oats firm and scarce at 65c.@66c. Lard in fair demand and higher, at 12c.@13c. Bacon firm and scarce at 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders; 10¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11c. for Clear Sides. Hams sold at 13c.@14c. for Choice and Fancy.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 25.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 35c. Rosin firm at $2 25 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 85 for Hard; $2 85 for Yellow Dip; $3 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Shares	Stock	Price	Shares	Stock	Price
700	West. Union......	72½	200	Union Pac........	28⅞
500	do......	72⅝	200	do........	28¾
100	do......c.	72⅝	100	do........	28⅝
1500	do......	72	1000	do........	28½
500	do......s8.	72	2000	do........	28⅝
1100	do......s3.	72½	1000	do........	28¼
200	do......	72⅜	100	do......s3.	28¼
700	do......s3.	72⅜	100	do......s3.	28⅛
300	do......	72½	100	do........	28⅛
400	do......c.	72⅜	100	do......s3.	28
3100	do......c.	72½	100	do........	28⅛
1400	do......	72¼	100	do........	28¼
100	do......	72½	100	do......c.	28⅜
900	do......s3.	72	300	do........	28⅜
	do......	72½	700	do........	28½
700	N. Y. C. & Hud....	98⅛	600	Pacific Mail....	43⅛
100	do......c.	98⅛	900	do........	43⅜
300	do......c.	98	100	Ohio & Miss....	24⅛
300	do......s3.	98	100	do........	24⅛
200	Lake Shore....	76⅛	100	do......b3.	24⅛
300	do......	76	300	Tol. & Wab....	36½
700	do......	75⅞	300	do........	36⅝
200	do......s3.	75¾	200	do........	36⅝
100	do......c.	75⅞	600	do........	36⅝
100	do......s5.	75⅜	500	do........	36½
1000	do......	75⅞	200	do........	36⅜
700	do......	75¾	100	do........	36½
100	do......s3.	75⅞	400	do......s3.	36⅜
100	At. & Pac. Pf....c.	15	500	do........	36⅜
400	North-western....	41¼	500	do........	36⅜
300	do......b10.	41⅛	200	do........	36¼
100	do......	41⅛	100	do........	36⅜
200	do......	41	500	do......c.	36¼
200	do......	40⅞	100	do........	36½
100	do......b3.	41	100	do........	36⅝
100	Rock Island....	97¼	100	St. Paul....	33¾
100	do......	96⅞	300	do........	33½
100	do......	96¾	200	do........	33¾
600	do......	97	100	do........	33⅞
			139	St. Paul Scrip....	72

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

Amount	Stock	Price	Amount	Stock	Price
$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	120⅜	$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New....	120⅛
50,000	do....b. c.	120⅜	15,000	U.S.5-20R., '67.	119⅞
1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.......12.c.	121⅞	2,000	U.S.5-20C., '67.	120¾
2,000	do........	122	26,500	do......12.	120¾
3,500	U.S.5-20R., '62.	115½	500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68......12.	120½
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65......12.	118⅛	3,500	U.S.5s,10-40R.	115¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Amount	Stock	Price	Shares	Stock	Price
$2,000	Tenn. 6s, old......b. c.	82¾	300	Un. Pac....b. c. s3.	28⅜
5,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss........	95	900	do........	28½
3,000	Ga. 7s, new....	89½	500	do......b3.	28½
8,000	C., C. & I. Cen., 1st........	82¾	1100	do........	28½
4,000	St.L. & I.M., 1st	93	300	do......s3.	28⅝
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d.	60	500	do........	28⅝
1,000	N. J. Cen., 1st, new........	107	2800	do........	28¾
9,000	C. & N. W. Con. Coup. G. B.	82⅞	600	do......s3.	28¾
1,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st.	95	600	do......c.	28¾
2,000	Erie 5th Mort.	92	100	do......s3.	28⅝
16,000	Mich. Cen., 7s.	95¾	20	Panama Rail. b.c.	106
34,000	N. Y. C. 1st M. Coup........	106	100	P., F. W. & C. G'd.	94
3,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	91½	23	do........	93¾
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	89½	50	do......b. c.	94
26,000	do........	89¾	100	C. & N. W. R. b. c.	41¼
50,000	do........	90¼	300	do........	41⅜
1,000	U.P.R.R. 1st M.	85½	200	do........	41¼
12,000	do........	85¾	100	do........	41¼
2,000	Un. Pac. 10s, In.	80	100	do......b3.	41½
2,000	Mich. Sou. 2d.	100	100	do......s3.	41⅛
2,000	W. Un. Tel. 7s.	97	200	do........	41⅜
1,000	P.Ft.W.&C.2d.	101	300	do........	41⅜
7	Am. Ex. Bank....	111½	100	do........	41½
55	Ger. Am. Bank....	89½	100	do......c.	41½
10	do........	90	700	do........	41⅝
7	Metropolitan B'k.	135½	100	do........	41¾
10	Leather M'f's B'k.	190	500	do........	41⅞
5	Park Bank......	145	100	do......b3.	41¾
32	Adams Express....	105¼	100	do......b3.	41⅞
20	Mercantile Bank.	112	500	do........	41⅞
50	American Exp....	61½	100	do........	41¾
25	do........	62	100	C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.b3.	59¾
	do....b. c.	62¼	90	N.J.Cen.Railroad.	106
15	U. S. Express....c.	66¾	100	do......b. c.	105⅞
32	Wells Far. Ex. b.c.	76	321	do........	106
100	Pac. Mail....b. c.	43⅝	100	do........	106
	do...u. r. c.	43½	100	do......b3.	106
	do......b3.	43⅝	100	do........	106¼
	do........	43¼	350	do........	106½
	do........	43⅝	100	B., H. & Erie R. b. c.	1⅛
	do........	43½	200	C. & R. I. R. b. c.	97⅛
	W. Un. Tel....b. c.	72¼	100	do......s3.	97⅛
	do........	72⅜	400	do........	97¼
	do......s3.	72⅜	400	do........	97½
	do......s3.	72½	300	do........	97⅜
	do........	72⅜	1200	do........	97½
	do........	72½	700	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	33¾
	do........	72⅝	400	do........	33⅞
	do........	72⅝	300	do......s3.	33⅞
	do......s3.	72¾	300	do........	34
	do......s3.	72⅝	400	do........	34⅛
	do......b3.	72¾	100	do........	34¼
	do........	72¾	300	do........	34⅜
	do......b3.	72⅞	300	do........	34¼
	do........	72⅞	100	do........	34⅛
	do......b3.	73	500	do........	34
	do........	73	400	C.M.&St.P.Pf. b. c.	53½
	do......b3.	73⅛		do........	54
	do........	73⅛	100	Tol.&Wab.R.b.c.c.	36⅝
	do......c.	73⅛	200	do......c.	36½
	do........	73¼	300	do........	36⅝
	do......b3.	73¼	200	do........	36½
	do......s3.	73¼	300	do........	36⅝
	do........	73⅛	100	do........	36¾
	do........	73⅛	100	do......s3.	36⅞
	do......s3.	73⅛	600	do........	37
	do......s3.	73	400	do......b3.	37
	do........	73	200	do........	36⅞
	do........	73⅛	400	do......s3.	36⅞
	do......s3.	73⅛	600	do........	37
	do......b3.	73⅛	100	do........	37½
	Erie Railway. b. c.	35⅞	200	Morris & Essex....	96
	At. & Pac. Tel. b. c.	17½	100	Del., L. & West....	108
	do........	17½	500	do......b. c.	109
	do........	18	200	do......b3.	109
	do........	17¾	100	do........	108⅞
	do........	18¼	100	do......s3.	109
	N. Y. Cen. & H. b. c.	98¼	200	do........	109
	do......c.	98¼	400	do........	109⅛
	do........	98½	28	do........	109
	do........	98⅛	600	do........	108¾
	do........	98½	100	do......b3.	109⅛
	L. S. & M. So. R. b. c.	75½	50	do......s3.	109
	do........	75⅞	1100	do........	109¼
	do........	76	1000	do........	109⅛
	do........	76⅛	100	Chic. & A. b. c. s3.	102½
	do......b3.	76⅛	20	do........	103
	do......b3.	76¼	200	H. & St. Jo.. b. c.	28
	do........	76¼	100	Ohio & Miss.. b. c.	24¼
	do........	76⅛	100	do......s3.	24⅜
	do........	76¼	100	do........	24½
	do........	76⅛	400	do........	24⅝
	C. R. b. c. b3.	77	900	do........	21¾
			100	C., C. & Ind. C....	19½
			100	do........	19¾
			100	At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	15⅛
			100	do........	15¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

Amount	Stock	Price	Shares	Stock	Price
	-w. con. gd bs	83	300	Northwestern....	41⅝
	P. Tel.	18¼	200	do........	41¾
	do........	18½	300	do........	42
	do........	19	100	do........	42⅛
	do........	18⅞	700	do......b3.	42⅛
	do........	18¾	100	do......s3.	42
	do........	18⅝	700	North-west Pref. c.	59¾
	do........	18½	700	Union Pacific....	28⅝
	do......s3.	18⅝	300	do........	28½
	do........	18⅝	200	do......b3.	28½
	Bur. & Q....	102	100	do......c.	28⅝
	rn Union....	73¼	700	do........	28½
	do......s3.	73¼	1200	do........	28⅜
	do......b3.	73¼	200	do......s3.	28½
	do......b10.	73¼	600	do........	28⅜
	do........	73⅛	100	do........	28⅝
	do........	73⅛	100	do......s10.	28⅝
	do......b3.	73¼	3600	do......s3.	28⅝
	do........	73¼	100	do........	28¾
	do........	73⅛		do......b4.	28¾
	do......s3.	73	500	Lake Shore....	76⅛
	do........	73⅛	1500	do........	76⅜
	do........	73	100	New Jersey Cen..	106⅝
	do......s3.	73⅛	100	do......s3.	106½
	do........	73⅛	50	do........	106½
	do........	73	100	do......s5.	106½
	do......s3.	73	200	St. Paul....	34
	do......s3.	72⅞	200	do........	34⅛
	do........	73	300	do........	34
	do......s3.	73⅛	400	do........	34½
	do........	73⅛	800	Toledo & Wabash	36⅞
	do........	73¼	300	do........	36¾
	do......b3.	73⅜	300	do........	36⅞
	do........	73⅜	100	do........	37
	do......s3.	73⅜	100	do......s3.	37
	do........	73½	1000	do........	37¼
	do........	73½	700	do........	37½
	do........	73⅝	900	do........	37⅝
	ail....	43⅝	200	do........	37½
	do........	43½	100	do......b3.	37½
	Hud....c.	98½	100	do........	37⅝
	do........	98¼	100	Ohio & Miss....s3.	24½
	do........	98½	400	do........	24¼
	do......b3.	98½	700	do........	24½
	Jo....	28	600	do........	24⅝
	nd....	97¼	100	do........	24½
	do........	97½	100	C. C. & I. C....	19¾
			100	Atlantic & Pac. P.	15½
			100	do........	15¾
			100	do........	16

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

Amount	Stock	Price	Amount	Stock	Price
	'65 N..	119⅜	$4,000	U. S. C. 1867..	120¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Amount	Stock	Price	Shares	Stock	Price
	...b. c.	89½	500	L.S.&M.So.b.c.s3.	76½
	St. 6s.	97⅞	400	do........	76⅜
	...b. c.	98	800	do......s3.	76¼
	....	98	800	do........	76⅜
	s, old,		200	do........	76⅜
	m....	63½	100	do........	76½
	....	63¾	2500	do........	76⅝
	....	64	25	do........	76½
	s, '83.	92	100	do........	76¾
	bds.	91	100	do......s3.	76½
	b. c.	90¾	20	New-Jersey...b. c.	124
	1st....	85¾	1000	Un. Pacific...b. e.	28¾
	b3....	85⅞	1000	do......s3.	28⅝
	s, In.	80	100	do........	28⅝
	1st.	103¾	500	do........	28⅝
	2d..	102½	600	do......s3.	28½
	1st..	95	100	do........	28⅝
	1st,		200	do........	28⅝
	Div..	79⅞	800	do......b3.	28⅝
	....	80	1500	do........	28¾
	2d....	83¾	500	do......b3.	28⅞
	2d..	100	1000	do......s3.	28¾
	7s.	105	100	do........	27⅞
	Con.		1600	do......b3.	29
	bds.	83	100	do........	29
	k..	105½	100	do......b3.	29⅛
	....	106	100	C. & N. W..b. c. s3.	42
	c.	116¾	300	do......c.	42
	c.	73⅝	300	do........	42⅛
	s3.	73½	500	do........	42
	s3.	73⅝	500	do......s3.	41⅞
	....	73½	300	do........	42¼
	....	73⅜	100	do......b3.	42¼
	....	73½	100	C. & R. I...b. c. b3.	97⅝
	....	73⅜	400	do........	97½
	....	73½	400	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	34½
	....	73⅜	200	do......b3.	34⅝
	....	73½	100	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	54¼
	....	73⅝	300	T.,W.& W.b.c.b3.	37⅝
	....	73⅜	100	do........	37½
	....	73⅝	100	do........	37⅜
	....	73⅜	200	do......s3.	37¼
	....	73½	100	do........	37¼
	....	73¼	100	do........	37⅛
	....	81½	100	do........	37⅜
	c.	61¾	300	do......c.	37⅜
	c.	43⅝	5	P., Ft. W. & C. Gd.	93½
	....	43⅜	600	B., H. & E. 3d. b. c.	1¼
	....	43⅛	100	Del., L. & West..	109
	....	43¼		do..b. c. b3.	108⅞
	....	98½	200	do........	109
	....	98½	400	do........	109¼
	....	98¾	100	N.Y.,N.H.& H.b.c.	132¾
	....	57	100	O. & Miss. b. c. b8.	24¾
	....	128½	100	C., C. & I. C...b. c.	19⅝
	....	129	100	do........	19¾
	....	96½	200	At. & Pac. Pf...b. c.	15¾
	....	96½	100	Pac. of Mo....b. c.	39

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Amount	Stock	Price	Shares	Stock	Price
$10,000	C. Pac. G.bds.	91	100	North-western....	42⅛
	....	91¼	300	do........	42
	....	42	100	do......b3.	42
	....	98½	300	do........	41¾
	....	98⅝	300	do........	41⅞
	....	98	300	do........	41⅞
	....	98⅝	200	do........	41⅞
	....	98½	300	Lake Shore...s3.	76⅜
	....	98⅝	600	do........	76¼
	....	78⅜	400	do........	76¼
	....	73¼	100	do......s3.	76⅛
	....	73⅛	100	do......b3.	76⅜
	....	73⅛	700	do........	76⅛
	....	73¼	120	do........	76¼
	....	73⅛	100	do........	76⅛
	....	73⅛	200	do......s3.	76⅛
				do........	76¼

Shares	Stock	Price	Shares	Stock	Price
200	West. Union..b3.	73¼	1000	Union Pacific....	29⅛
3800	do........	73	100	do......b3.	29
300	do......b3.	73	400	do......s3.	28⅞
1000	do........	73⅛	800	do........	28¾
100	do......b3.	73¼	500	do........	28¾
200	do......s3.	73⅛	500	do........	28⅞
900	do........	73⅛	500	do........	28¾
100	do......b3.	73⅛	1200	do........	28⅝
100	do......s3.	73	1100	do........	28½
500	do........	73	2300	do........	28⅜
100	Pacific Mail....	43⅝	1800	do........	28⅝
200	do........	43¼	100	Rock Island..b3.	97⅝
300	do........	43	200	do........	97⅝
500	do......s3.	42⅞	300	Tol. & Wabash....	37¼
100	do........	42¾	100	do........	37⅛
100	do........	42⅞	550	do........	37
200	do........	42¾	200	Del., Lack. & W..	109¼
500	do........	42⅝	100	Ohio & Miss...s5.	24½
200	do........	42¾	400	do........	24¼
100	do........	42⅞	200	do........	24⅝
100	do........	42⅝	200	do........	24½
100	Md. Coal......s3.	19	100	do........	24⅝
200	St. Paul......s3.	34	100	C., C. & I. C....	19⅞
600	do........	33⅞	100	do......s3.	19⅞
300	do........	34			

MONDAY, May 25—P. M.

At the Stock Exchange business opens for the week with more signs of life and buoyancy. The speculative dealings show more animation, and the general range of prices is stronger, though on the latest sales the best figures of the day are not in all instances quite maintained. The features in the day's movements are Lake Shore, Wabash, and Union Pacific, of the Railways, and Western Union and Pacific Mail on the Miscellaneous list. The transactions in Pacific Mail have been liberal, but the bidding weakened considerably through the afternoon. New-York Central Shares, on a moderately active inquiry, sold up to 98¾, and closed at 98⅝@98¾. Erie Shares leave off 35⅞, or ⅜ ₱ cent. higher than on Saturday. This being Whit-Monday, and a legal holiday in England, the Street is without cable quotations from London. The Public Funds are quoted strong on a fair demand for the favorite issues, the offerings of which are very limited. Five-Twenties of 1867 closed at 120¾@120⅞, and the new Fives at 115⅜@115½. State Bonds, though quiet, show firmness in the leading instances. The Railway Mortgages are in more favor, and on the Central Pacific Sixes a sharp advance is noted, the closing quotations being 90¾@91, on a comparatively brisk purchasing movement. Union Pacific Sixes are in moderate request and quoted at 85¾@85⅞. Chesapeake and Ohio Sixes are wanted at 50½@51.

Closing Quotations—May 25.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s........	115⅝	115⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	118⅜	118⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July...	120¾	120¾
American Gold........	112⅜	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days........	$4 88	$4 88½
N. Y. Central and Hudson........	98¼	98⅝
Chicago and Rock Island........	97¼	97½
Pacific Mail........	43½	42⅝
St. Paul Common........	33⅞	33⅞
St. Paul Preferred........	54	54⅛
Western Union........	72½	73
Union Pacific........	28⅝	28½
Lake Shore........	76⅛	76¼
Toledo and Wabash........	36¾	37
North-west........	41⅜	41¾
North-west Preferred........	59¼	59⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna........	108	109
Central of New-Jersey........	106	106¾
Panama........	106½	106¼
Erie........	35½	35⅞
Ohio and Mississippi........	24¼	24½

Gold varied but little, the business of the day being on the basis of 112⅜@112½. The closing price is 112⅜. The speculation is without notable feature. The carrying rates ranged from 1@3@2½ ₱ cent. The Gold Exchange Bank clearings were $25,316,000. The receipts from Customs to-day were $409,000. The Sub-Treasury disbursements included $238,000 of coin interest, and $30,000 in redemption of called Five-twenties. Foreign Exchange opens tamely, with prime sterling bills quoted at $4 88@$4 88½ and $4 90½@$4 91½ to the £ sterling. Money is in very liberal supply, with call loans quoted easy at 2@4, and best discounts at 5@6 ₱ cent. per annum. The demand for aid from responsible borrowers is far from being satisfactory to lenders.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81...	120⅜	5-20 coup., '65, n. i...	119⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81...	121⅞	5-20 reg., '67...	119⅞
5-20 reg., '62...	115⅝	5-20 coup., '67...	120¾
5-20 coup., '62...	115⅝	5-20 coup., '68...	120½
5-20 reg., '64...	116½	10-40 reg...	115
5-20 coup., '64...	117¼	10-40 coup...	115
5-20 reg., '65...	116⅝	5s coup., '81...	115⅜
5-20 coup., '65...	118⅛	6s Currency, '95-9...	117⅛
5-20 reg., '65, n. i...	119½		

And the following for the State Securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded....	25	N.Y. 6s, Gold C., '87	112
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is.	15	N.Y. 6s, Gold L., '83	112
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R..	15	N.Y. 6s, Gold L., '91	112
Ar. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	15	N.Y. 5s, Gold L., '75.	106
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	15	N. C. 6s, old, Jan. & J.	20½
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	15	N.C. 6s, N.C.R., J. & J.	40
California 7s....	112½	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct..	38
Connecticut 6s....	103	N. C. 6s, C. off, J. & J.	28
Georgia 6s....	76	N.C. 6s, C. off, A. & O.	28
Ga. 7s, new bonds....	89	N.C. 6s, Sp. Tax, Class 3.	5
Ga. 7s, indorsed....	79	Ohio 6s, '75....	102
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds....	70	Ohio 6s, '81....	102
Indiana 5s....	101	Ohio 6s, '86....	106
Kentucky 6s....	100½	Rhode Island 6s....	102½
Michigan 6s, '78-79..	101	South Carolina 6s....	25¼
Michigan 6s, '83....	101	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	8
Michigan 7s, '78....	100	S.C. 6s, Fund. Act, '66.	16
Missouri 6s....	97⅛	Tenn. 6s, old....	82¾
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is.	94	Tenn. 6s, ex coup....	63⅛
Mo. 6s, As'm or U'ty.	94	Tenn. 6s, new bonds.	82½
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L..	109½	Tenn. 6s, ex coup....	63¼
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L..	109½	Tenn. 6s, new series.	63¼
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	110	Texas 10s, '76....	90
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	110	Va. 6s, old....	31
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	110	Va. 6s, new....	34
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	110	Va. 6s, Consol....	50¼
N.Y. 6s, Gold R., '87.	112		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..	103¼	D., Mon. & Tol. bds.	98
B., H. & Erie 1st....	23¾	Buf. & E. New bds..	96
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s g.	50	Buf. & State Line 7s.	97
Chic. & Alton 1st....	104	Lake Shore Div. bds.	95¼
Chic. & Alton Inc....	97⅛	L. S. Con. Coup. 1st.	96½
Joliet & Chicago 1st.	106½	L. S. Con. Coup. 2d..	88
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.	93	L. S. Con. Reg. 2d...	88
Ches. & O. 6s 1st....	50½	Marietta & Cin. 1st..	100½
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st.	110	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82.	107
Chic., R. I. & Pac...	105	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....	100
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s S.F.	99⅝	N. Y. Central 6s, '83.	91¼
Cent. of N. J. 1st, N.	107	N. Y. C. 6s, Real Est.	88
C. of N. J. Con. Con.	100⅜	N. Y. C. 6s, Subscrip.	87
Am. Dock & Im. bds.	100	N. Y. Cent. 7s, '76...	101
M.&St.P.1st 7 3-10 P.D.	91½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	105¾
M.&St.P.1st I.&M.D.	77	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	105½
Chic. & N. W. S. F...	102	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.	105⅞
Chic. & N. W. Con..	85¾	Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75....	100
Chic. & N. W. 1st....	101	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.	103⅛
C. & N. W. Coup. Gld.	82⅞	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg..	103¼
Galena & Chic. Ex..	101	North Missouri 1st....	84¼
Chic. & Mil. 1st....	94¾	Ohio & Miss Con....	85
Del., L. & West. 1st.	103	Cent. Pac. Gold bds.	90¾
Del., L. & West. 2d.	105	Western Pacific bds.	83½
D., L. & W. 7s Con..	104¾	Union Pacific 1st....	85⅝
Morris & Essex 1st..	103	Un. Pac. Land G. 7s.	75
Morris & Essex 2d..	102½	Union Pac. Inc. 10s.	79
Morris & Essex Con.	90	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st...	78
Morris & Es. 7s, '71.	93¼	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d...	71
Erie 1st M. Ex....	102	Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100½
Erie 2d 7s, '79....	98⅛	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..	105⅜
Erie 3d 7s, '83....	93	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..	101
Erie 4th 7s, '80....	92¼	C. & P. Con. S. F....	95
Erie 5th 7s, '88....	92½	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d....	99¼
Long Dock Bonds....	100¾	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th..	91½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	88½	Col., Chic. & I. 1st..	82¾
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ ct., '75.	100½	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.	59¾
D. & Sioux City 1st..	95	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	92½
D. & S. City, 2d Div.	92	Bel. & So. Ill. 1st 8s.	95
Cedar F. & Min. 1st.	81½	Tol., P. & War. 2d..	58
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.	100	T., P. & W. Con. 7s.	58
M.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ₱ ct.	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	94½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...	103	Toledo & Wab. 2d...	82¾
Cleve. & Tol. New B.	96	Great West. 2d, '93..	75
C., P. & Ash. Old B.	100	Quincy & T. 1st, '90.	82½
C., P. & Ash. New B.	96		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 25.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old........	102¼	102½
City 6s, new........	104¾	104⅞
Camden and Amboy........	123	123½
Pennsylvania Central........	96½	96¾
Reading........	113	113¼
Lehigh Valley........	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred........	41	41¼
Philadelphia and Erie........	18½	19
Northern Central........	33	34
Lehigh Navigation........	43	43⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan........	97½	97¾

At the Pacific Mail election, held at Delmonico's, the attendance was large, and the proceedings are reported as having been very harmonious. The stockholders' ticket, representing the opposition to the Jay Gould influence, was successful, placing the following-named gentlemen in the direction: Messrs. Russell Sage, Rufus Hatch, W. H. Guion, John Riley, F. Alexandre, F. L. Talcott, T. W. Park, R. S. Burrows, and George S. Scott. A resolution was unanimously adopted complimentary to Mr. Rufus Hatch's energetic management of the affairs of the company.

Following are the sales of the Land Department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

SALES.

April, 1874—30,278 38-100 acres for......	$140,636 80
Average price per acre........	4 64
Total sales to April 30, 1874, 936,638 29-100 acres, for........	4,260,939 13
Average price per acre........	4 55
Lands belonging to the company remaining unsold, 11,143,361 71-100 acres.	

LAND GRANT BONDS.

Land Grant bonds issued........		10,400,000 00
Less bonds canceled by Land Department........	$1,503,000	
Less bonds canceled by Trustees........	552,000	2,055,000 00
Leaving bonds outstanding........		$8,345,000 00

LAND NOTES ON HAND.

April 30, 1874—Principal (interest not included)........	2,369,785 04
Cash in hands of Trustees for the purchase of bonds, April 30, 1874........	80,000 00

Comparative Statement of Earnings and Expenses of the Tloedo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, Jan. 1 to April 30, 1873 and 1874;

	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net earnings.
1873........	$1,693,228 21	$1,335,863 80	$357,364 41
1874........	1,668,038 23	1,121,780 49	546,257 74
Decrease....	$25,189 98	$214,083 31	
Increase........			$188,893 33

The Merchants' Exchange and News-rooms and Maritime Association will open their new rooms (extending through from No. 66 Beaver to No. 113 Pearl street, Hanover square,) on Tuesday, the 26th inst., for public inspection. The buildings have been wholly remodled and very attractively fitted up. The rooms were visited to-day by large numbers of prominent merchants connected especially with the export trade of the port.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the coal trade:

"The tonnage the past week shows a further increase, and the trade, especially in the Schuylkill region, wears a more cheerful aspect. We learn that the Reading Coal and Iron Company during the past week have purchased the leases of the Tower City and Brookside collieries from the estate of Reppler & Gordon, the price being reported at $275,000. The coal is known in the market as Lykens' Valley, and is first quality. The leases are long ones. The ground already belonged to the company. The coal and coke tonnage of the Pennsylvania Railroad last week was 72,110 tons, and for the year, 2,051,244. Of anthracite and bituminous there were 952,152 tons, and of coke 186,483 tons. This includes the tonnage of coal both east and west. In the Lehigh region the trade is reported very quiet, but in all the several regions dullness is the prevailing feature. There is little of enterprise or improvement at the mines in the way of preparation for any increased production of coal. The present trade in coal is on the most economical basis, and should there be by and by a quickened demand it cannot be promptly supplied by reason of this slackened preparatory work. Coal is a slow moving commodity, its production requiring much previous work before it can be put into the market. If it shall be discovered on the revival of general business next year, or even late in the present year, that the supply is short, there need be no surprise if the prices of coal are then considerably higher. The committee having the particular matter in charge report the average prices of coal for May at $2 44 68-100 per ton, on which the basis of wages will be $2 50. The circular prices of coal for the month of June are advanced 10 cents per ton for all sizes except stove, which will be advanced 15 cents."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY held this day, the committee appointed at the previous informal meeting reported that the ticket to be supported by the present management at the next ensuing election for Directors was as follows:

RUSSELL SAGE,	RUFUS HATCH,
FRANCIS ALEXANDER,	WM. H. GUION,
T. W. PARK,	G. S. SCOTT,
J. Q. SMITH,	C. J. OSBORNE,
F. L. TALCOTT.	

It was then resolved that the stockholders support the following ticket:

RUSSELL SAGE,	RUFUS HATCH,
FRANCIS ALEXANDER,	WM. H. GUION,
T. W. PARK,	G. S. SCOTT,
JOHN RILEY,	R. S. BURROWS,
F. L. TALCOTT.	

It was also resolved that parties unable to vote themselves be requested to forward their proxies to Messrs. WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall st., who will act on their behalf in voting the stockholders' ticket.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 25, 1874.

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver street, have been as follows:

By the bark Zita, for Belfast—22,000 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Nane B., for Constantinople—11,000 cases Petroleum.

By the bark Nina Secundo, for Cork—29,700 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Luigi P., for Dublin—38,370 bushels Corn.

By the bark Emilia Campa, for Cork—24,521 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Lawrence, for Venice—14,832 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Agata, for Venice—9,548 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Huron, for Cork—33,401 bushels Wheat.

By the bark P. Bredsdorff, for Rotterdam—35,192 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Pots have been selling slowly at $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs., on a slow trade. Pearls quite dull; quoted nominally at $9 ₱ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—The demand is moderate for the leading kinds, which are quoted about steady as to values, including lots afloat thus: Pale, $3 75@$4 25; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Haverstraw Bay at $7 50@$8 75. Croton Fronts—Brown, $14@$15; Dark, $15@$16; Red, $16@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50; Baltimore, $50@$58. And delivered thus: Pale at $5 75@$6 25; Jersey, $8@$8 50; Haverstraw Bay at $9 50@$10 75; Croton Fronts at $17@$18 for Brown; $18@$19 for Dark; $19@$20 for Red; Philadelphia at $33 50@$37 50 ₱ M.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet and unchanged as to values; sales, 300 bags Rio, by the Ontario, on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 27,176 bags; sales, 9,095 bags; stock in first hands here this evening, 112,210 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 144,985 bags, including 6,371 bags at Boston, 14,485 bags at Baltimore, 10,419 bags at Hampton Roads, and 1,500 bags at Galveston. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¾c.@17c.: fair, 17½c.@17¾c.; good, 18½c.@18¾c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¾c.@21½c. gold; Java, 23c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 18½c.@21c.; Mexican, 18½c.@20c.; San Domingo, 16c.; Laguayra, 19½c.@21½c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@21c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@20c.; Curacoa, 17½c.@19c., and Jamaica, 17½c.@19½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been very moderately inquired for, for early delivery, at about previous prices. Sales, 881 bales, including 237 bales to shippers. 143 bales to spinners, and 501 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery business has been moderately active, opening at a reduction of 1-16c. ₱ lb., but closing more firmly than on Saturday. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,800 bales, (of which 3,300 bales were on Saturday evening and 10,500 bales to-day,) and 700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May option closing at 17 25-32c.; June, 17 27-32c.@17⅞c.; July, 18 11-32c.@18⅜c.; August, 18 25-32c.; September, 18c.; October, 17 13-16c.@17⅞c.; November, 17 11-16c.@17¾c.; December, 17 21-32c.@17 11-16c. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 5,104 bales, and thus far this week 8,967 bales, against 11,396 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,648,891 bales, against 3,378,674 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 5,607 bales; to the Continent, — bales. Stock in New-York, 126,218 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 303,784 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary........	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Good Ordinary........	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Strict Good Ordinary..	17¼	17⅜	17 9-16	17 9-16
Low Middling........	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛
Middling........	18⅝	18¾	19	19
Good Middling........	19⅞	20	20¼	20¼

EGGS—Have been moderately dealt in since our last, within the range of 13c.@16½c. for ordinary to very choice, with the main dealings at 15c.@15½c. for very good to strictly prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been rather more doing in State and Western Flour, but at somewhat easier prices. Shipping Extras have been in more request at the modified figures, chiefly for the English markets. The trade in most other kinds has been quite moderate within our range. The sales since our last have been 13,850 bbls. of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$5; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 90, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; inferior to very good Extra State, $6 10@$6 60, chiefly at $6 25@$6 40; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 60@$7 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 65, mostly at $6 35 for Standard, and $6 55@$6 65 for very good; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 15@$6 75, chiefly at $6 45@$6 60; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $6 50@$7 75 ₱ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 4,800 lbs. shipping Extras at the current quotations.

No. 2 Flour........	$4 00@$5 00
Sour Flour........	4 50@ 5 65
Superfine State and Western........	5 35@ 5 90
Extra State........	6 10@ 7 75
Extra City........	6 10@ 7 75
Extra Genesee........	7 80@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.	6 15@ 6 75
Extra Western, shipping brands........	6 10@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands......	6 75@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands..	6 75@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy........	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative......	6 50@10 50

Southern Flour has been very quiet, with prices favoring buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 970 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 75 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 75@$10 75 for ordinary fancy to choice Family Extra, and $5 85 for Superfine, ₱ bbl. ....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been moderately active, and quoted at $4 80@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in limited supply and held firmly, but has been less active. We quote the range of $4 10@$4 65 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50 for fair to choice, $4 20@$4 40 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 680 bbls., chiefly Brandywine.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered more freely, (receipts having reached 447,000 bushels,) and quoted generally 1c. a bushel lower, on the better grades, leading to a brisk trade, mainly for export, closing rather more firmly. The stronger range of ocean freights has been against the export movement. Winter Wheat has been very quiet and irregular in price; offerings of prime limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 394,000 bushels at $1 51@$1 53 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 52@$1 52½ for Minnesota; $1 50 for Nos. 2 and 1 Spring, mixed; $1 48@$1 49½ for fair to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 49 for prime boat-loads, closing with this price bid; $1 47 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 45@$1 47 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 40@$1 53 for ungraded Spring; $1 65@$1 70 for White Western; $1 55@$1 56 for Red do. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 70,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 49 for this and $1 48 for next week's delivery; 35,000 bushels do., first twelve days in June, at $1 47; 75,000 bushels do., first half of June, at $1 47; and 60,000 bushels do., same option, at $1 45, buyer paying sight drafts....Corn has been quoted at 1c.@1½c. lower toward the close on more urgent offerings of stock and a moderately active inquiry, partly for export. Sales have been reported since our last, of 92,000 bushels at 85c.@86½c. for old Mixed Western, closing at 85c. for prime; 82c.@86c. for new do., closing at 85c. for prime; 85c.@87c. for Yellow Western. ....Rye quiet but stiffly held; desirable lots offered sparingly....Barley dull and somewhat nominal.... Barley-malt in moderate demand at about steady rates. Sales, 8,500 bushels, at $2 10 for Canada West, 6 days' credit, and $2 for Lake Shore, 90 days' credit. ....Of Canada Peas, 8,000 bushels, in bond, sold at 98c. ₱ bushel; market about steady....Oats have been moderately active at about previous prices for White, but at easier rates for Mixed. Sales have been reported of 69,000 bushels, at 61c.@63½c. for Mixed Western, mainly at 63c. for boat-loads; 64c.@67c. for poor to very choice White, mainly at 65½c.@66c. for average lots afloat; 66c. for prime do., in store....A fair jobbing trade has been noted in Feed within the range of $32@$37 ₱ ton....Stock of Grain in store at this port, 487,860 bushels Wheat, 89,700 bushels Corn, 83,035 bushels Rye, 1,685 bushels Barley, 286,454 bushels Oats, 50,104 bushels Malt, and 8,227 bushels Peas.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quite dull and quoted somewhat nominal, with Bags at 12c.@12¼c. Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging, 12c.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been quoted about steady, with a moderately active trade in progress. Good to choice shipping stock quoted at $1 05@$1 15, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 25@$1 70 ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been rather slow of sale, with Oat quoted at 90c.@$1; Wheat at 50c.@60c., and Rye at 60c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Hay, prime Timothy, $28@$30; Hay, fair to good Timothy, $24@$26; Hay, shipping grade, $22; Hay, clover, good, $18@$20; Straw, No. 1 Rye, $15@$16; Straw, No. 2 Rye, $13@$14; Straw, No. 1 Oat, $18@$20, ₱ ton.

HEMP—Has been in very limited demand since our last, with American Hemp quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $185@$220 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 9½c.@10c.; Sisal, 9¼c.@9⅜c., gold; Jute, 3⅜c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¼c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c. Of Jute Butts, 1,500 bales sold at 2¼c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been quite freely dealt in since our last, on a steady basis as to values. Sales, 12 000 dry Rio Grande, 22,325 Dry Montevideo, 1,936 Wet-salted Rio Grande, 730 Acapulco, 420 Dry Payta, 400 Dry Porto Cabello, 283 Dry Central American, and 500 Dry Southern, on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in request to a moderate extent since our last, on the basis of $2 for Eastern ₱ thousand....Lime has been rather more sought after, with common Rockland at $1 10@$1 35, and Lump at $1 60@$1 85; State at $1@$1 60 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement at $5@$5 50; Roman, $4; Rosendale, $1 75 ₱ bbl....Lumber has been more inquired for, with Eastern Spruce Lumber quoted at $20@$22 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $29@$33; White Pine Boards, $30@$35; Black Walnut, 6½c.@25c. ₱ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $7@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately sought after within our range. Cuba, Muscovado Refining, (90 test,) 40½c.@41c.; Grocery do. at 39c.@50c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 30c.@32c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 46c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 76c.@81c. for good to choice, and up to 82c.@83c. for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more demand at rather firmer prices; sales, 2,500 bbls. Strained at $2 70, quoted at the close at $2 70@$2 75 ₱ 280 lbs. ....Tar dull within the range of $2 37½@$2 70 ₱ bbl.; sales, 81 bbls. Washington at $2 37½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine inactive, with merchantable quoted at 39c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—A moderate inquiry has been noted for Crude on the basis of 5⅞c.@6c. in bulk, and 9⅞c.@10c. in shipping order....Refined has been moderately active at rather firmer rates. Sales 2,000 bbls., early deliveries, at 13½c.; 2,500 bbls., May option, at 13⅝c.; 2,500 bbls., to suit vessel, at 13⅝c., and 6,000 bbls., last half of June and July, at 14⅛c. And at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls., first half of June, at 13½c....Refined, in cases, quiet at 18½c.@19c....Naphtha at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower and quite dull, on the basis of $17 75 for new Western Mess; and within the previous nominal range for Prime Mess and Extra Prime, for early delivery without important dealings reported. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 250 bbls. June option at $17 55; and 750 bbls. July, at $17 75@$17 80, with August quoted at $18.... Dressed Hogs have been moderately sought after on the basis of 7½c.@7⅝c. for City....Cut-meats have been quiet but steady; sales include 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 11 lbs., at 9¼c. And sundry other lots of City bulk stock within the previous range. ....Bacon dull and rather less firm; sales, 75 bxs. City Long Clear at 10½c., an extreme rate, with Western quoted at 10¼c., and Short Clear at 10⅝c....Lard declined 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb., on more liberal offerings, leading to rather more inquiry for stock, and closing somewhat firmer. Sales for early delivery have been confined to small lots of Western Steam at 11 5-16c.; 150 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 11c.@11⅛c., and small lots of Refined, for the Continent, at 11⅝c. And forward delivery sales have been reported, of Western Steam, of 1,500 tcs., June option, at 11 5-16c.@11⅜c., closing firmly at 11 5-16c.; 4,000 tcs., July, at 11⅜c.@11½c., closing at 11 7-16c.; and 250 tcs., August, at 11⅝c., closing at 11 9-16....Beef quiet at unaltered rates; sales 75 bbls. We quote at from $9 90@$12 for Plain Mess, $11@$14 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $20@$23 for Prime Mess, $24 50@$28 50 for India Mess, $29@$31 for Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams in limited demand at $24@$25 50 for Western, and $16@$22 for Southern.... Butter has been comparatively steady, though without notable activity. We quote: Firkins and tubs ranging from 22c.@32c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 30c.@33c. for very good to choice do., pails, and 20c.@26c. for Western....Cheese has been quite moderately dealt in, since our last, within the previous range. State factories, fair to fancy, quoted at 12c.@16c., chiefly at 14½c.@15¾c., for good to choice; State Dairy, 6c.@14½c.; Western, 6c.@15½c.

RICE—Has been selling moderately in a jobbing way at steady rates, with Carolina quoted at $7 50@$9 for common to choice; Rangoon at $7 12½@$7 25, free, and $3 12½@$3 35, gold, in bond, and at Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Has been moderately dealt in in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES.—The main demand in a wholesale way has been for Nutmegs at firmer prices. Business otherwise has been generally slow within our range. The inquiry has been mainly for small amounts for jobbing purposes. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 26 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 12½@$1 17½; Cassia at 25c.; Cloves at 42½c.@43c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@19c.; White Pepper at 28c.; Pimento at 12c.@12½c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been inactive since our last at unaltered prices. Sales, 500 hhds. fully fair Refining Cuba at 7¾c.; 200 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7 7-16c. Sales of 1,770 hhds. Refining Muscovado, 1,800 bxs. Centrifugal, and 800 bxs. Molasses Sugar, effected some time since, have been also just made public. We quote fair Refining at 7⅝c.; good do., 7⅞c.; prime do., 8c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8⅛c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅛c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅜c.@7½c. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Granulated at 10⅛c.; A's at 9⅛c.@9½c., and Yellow at 7¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 310,000 lbs. at 7¾c.@7⅞c. for about prime to strictly choice; market firm....Stearine scarce and firm but quiet at from 12¼c.@12½c. for prime to choice samples.

WHISKY—Dull but steady at 97¼c.@97½c. ₱ gallon; sales, 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Accommodation, especially for early shipment, was actively sought after by grain shippers, at generally stronger rates. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade was also in good request at full figures. The movements in other lines were comparatively limited....For Liverpool the repored engagements, since our last, have been, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 10¾d.@11d. ₱ bushel; 420 pks. Provisions at 40s. ₱ ton. Also a British ship, 1,151 tons, with Timber from Newburg at 50s....For London, by sail, 2,500@4,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ₱ bushel; 300 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₱ 280 lbs. Also an American ship, 1,700 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain at 10½d.@11d., closing at 11d. ₱ bushel....For Bristol, by sail, 10 tons Oil at 40s....For Bristol Channel, an American brig, 250 tons, with Deals, from Richibuctoo, at 100s....For Cork and orders, a Russian bark, 500 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d., short lay days; a Norwegian bark, 500 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters do., at 7s. 4½d.; another, hence, with 2,600 quarters do., and another, with about 2,300 quarters do., at 7s. 4½d.; another, hence, with about 2,500 quarters do., at 7s. 4½d.; a British bark, 561 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 4,300 quarters do., at 7s. 6d.; a bark, with about 3,100 quarters do., reported from Boston, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter; a Norwegian brig, 247 tons, with Naval Stores, reported from Wilmington, at 5s. 9d.@7s. 9d....For the Continent direct, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 3,800 quarters Grain at 7s., short lay days, with privileges confined to Havre or Antwerp....For Antwerp, by steam, 42 hhds. Tobacco at 42s. 6d.; also, a Norwegian bark, 576 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 7s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Hamburg, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain (forward shipments) at 12d. ₱ bushel, and 200 tons Provisions at 35s. ₱ ton....For Bremen, a Norwegian ship, 742 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 9d ₱ bbl....For Stettin, an American bark, 533 tons, hence, with about 3,400 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ₱ bbl....For the Baltic, a German bark, 280 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 10½d. ₱ bbl....For Lisbon, a British bark, 482 tons, with general cargo, including Grain (about half of cargo) at 19c. ₱ bushel; Flour at 80c. ₱ bbl.; and Staves at $50....For an Italian port, direct, an American bark, 486 tons, hence, with about 15,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms; and back to New-York or Philadelphia, with Marble, &c., from Leghorn, at $3,600....For the Adriatic, a bark, hence, with about 14,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 33c....For Odessa, an Austrian bark, 558 tons, hence, with about 13,000 cs. Petroleum at 39c., and £10 gratuity....For Montreal, a British bark, 619 tons, with Coal, from Sidney, Cape Breton, at $2 75 ₱ ton; and thence with about 4,300 quarters Grain, for Cork and orders, at 8s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For Buenos Ayres, a bark, 560 tons, with Lumber, reported from Portland, at $19....For Malta, by sail, 500 cases Petroleum, at 27½c....For Pernambuco, by sail, 100 bbls. Merchandise at 30c., gold....For Jamaica, and back to Boston, a schooner, 87 tons, reported at $1,250....For Hayti, and back to New-York, an American schooner, 88 tons, at $1,600.... For a Windward Island, a brig, with Lumber, reported from Nova Scotia, at $8....For Portland, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Charleston, at $9....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, at $9; and another, with do., from Jacksonville, at $11....For Bath, Me., an American brig, 325 tons, with Coal, from South Amboy, at $1 65 ₱ ton....For New-York, an American schooner, 378 tons, (now here,) with Lumber, from Savannah, at $10 50; a schooner, with do., from Penniman's Landing, at $9 50; and another, with do., from Jacksonville, at $10 25, with option of Boston or Bath, at $11 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 25.—Cotton dull and inactive; Middling, 17⅞c.; net receipts, 1,747 bales; gross, 1,771 bales; exports coastwise, 2,913 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 70,786 bales.

MOBILE, May 25.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling, 17⅛c.; Low Middling, 16⅛c.; strict Good Ordinary, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 813 bales; exports coastwise, 8 bales; sales 300 bales; stock, 22,752 bales.

GALVESTON, May 25.—Cotton dull and easier; Good Ordinary, 16c.; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 938 bales; exports coastwise, 1,030 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 14,009 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 25.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17¼c.@17⅜c.; net receipts, 339 bales; exports coastwise, 911 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 12,183 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 25.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 449 bales; exports coastwise 3,439 bales; stock. 20,258 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 25, 1874.

There was a small market at Weehawken Yards on last Saturday, and again on yesterday. The herds on sale were closed off from 10¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 to 8 cwt. At One Hundredth Street Yards, on Sunday forenoon, the herds to hand were from fair to good, and sold off, save those held for customers, from 10½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ to 9 cwt. On this forenoon, at Harsimus Cove, there was a dull market, depressed in consequence of bad weather. The herds on sale ranged from poor to good, sold in part from 10¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¼ to 8½ cwt.; with a few head of coarse Bulls, live weight 1,350 lbs. ₱ head, from 5¼ to 5½ cwt. Milch Cows were not quoted. Veals fell 1c. ₱ lb., and were slow of sale from 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb. Calves in scarcely any demand, from 6c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; Spring Lambs sold in small lots from 12c.@14c. ₱ lb.; and shorn Sheep, also in small lots, from 6c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.; woolly Sheep at 8c. ₱ lb. There were no Live Hogs on sale; City Dressed opened weak, from 7½c.@7⅝c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Weehawken Yards—Westheimer & Williams sold for selves 96 Illinois Steers, from 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 32 fair Illinois Steers, from 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 34 Cherokee Steers, fed in Illinois, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Westheimer Brothers sold for M. B. Doty 100 Texan Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., and $1 on ₱ head, weight 6 cwt.; 81 fair Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. A. H. Moorehouse sold for self 70 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.

At One Hundreth Street Yards—Burchard & Merritt sold for selves 207 fair Illinois Steers, from 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. weight 7½ cwt.; 60 good Iowa Steers, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 543 Illinois Steers, a smooth, even lot of Steers, from 11¼c.@12½c., ₱ lb., weight all round 7¼ cwt., strong. Wheeler & Eastman sold for selves 97 good Illinois Steers, from 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 25 choice Illinois Steers, from 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt. Siegel & Moses sold for selves 429 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 8½ cwt. J. C. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 78 still-fed Texan Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt., strong. H. Valentine sold for self 54 good Illinois Steers, from 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt., strong. H. Livingstone sold for self still-fed Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 66 corn-fed Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weigh 8 cwt. George Vail sold for self 16 good Illinois Steers, from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼c., strong. T. Gellis sold for self 103 still-fed Texan Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 159 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 48 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 29 good good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; 60 generally choice Illinois Steers, from 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris, Waixel & Co. 73 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for Dedeman & Co., 29 fair Kentucky Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; for Walsh & Co., 30 good Illinois Steers, from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 51 still-fed Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for selves, 265 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant. H. Meyers sold for S. W. Allerton & Co., 128 coarse Missouri Steers, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. C. Khan sold for self 61 still-fed Ohio Bulls, from 5¼c.@5½c. ₱ lb., weight 1,350 lbs., gross, ₱ head; held on sale, 15 choice Pennsylvania Steers. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for J. B. Hunter, 161 fair Missouri Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 14 Texan Steers, corn-fed in Missouri, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt., strong. Ulery & Cary sold for selves 93 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 7½ to 8½ cwt. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were chiefly sold off as follows: M. Louterbach sold 190 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾ to 7¾ cwt. W. G. Dudley sold 34 Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb, and $1 on ₱ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 64 fair Missouri Steers from 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; held on sale, 68 Illinois Steers. Toffey & Sons sold 104 generally fair Illinois Steers from 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. P. Samuels sold 125 fair Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; held on sale, 32 Illinois Steers. M. Goldschmidt sold 192 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 8 cwt. W. Thompson sold 158 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 8½ cwt. S. Schuster sold 176 fair Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7¾ cwt. J. N. Pidcock sold 13 Veals, weight 1,600 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 22 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 1,220 lbs., at 12c. ₱ lb.; 59 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 3,840 lbs., at 13¾c. ₱ lb.; 7 Kentucky Lambs, weight 400 lbs., at 14c. ₱ lb.; 116 Sheep, weight 9,820 lbs., at 6⅝c. ₱ lb.; 413 Sheep, weight 35,810 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 713 Sheep, weight 64,200 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 4 woolly Sheep, weight 470 lbs., at 8c ₱ lb. There were no sales at Fortieth Street Sheep Market.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 221 Sheep, weight 17,190 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 62 Sheep, weight 5,100 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 113 Sheep, weight 9,590 lbs., at $6 80 ₱ cwt.; 188 Sheep, weight 18,900 lbs., at $7 30 ₱ cwt.; 7 Calves, weight 750 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 2 Calves, weight 210 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 33 Calves, weight 4,110 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 32 Veals, weight 4,190 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 67 Veals, weight 8,570 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb. Also sold for week ending May 23, 1874, 3,003 Sheep and Lambs for $18,039 72. Hume & Elliot sold 25 Sheep, weight 1,890 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 169 Sheep, weight 14,230 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 346 Sheep, weight 34,370 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 178 woolly Sheep, weight 16,290 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending May 23, 1874: 5,008 head of horned Cattle, 7,470 Sheep, 14,885 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending May 25, 1874: 3,618 head of horned Cattle, 9 Cows, 702 Veals, 23 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for week ending May 23, 1874: 4,249 Sheep and Lambs, 15 Cows, 309 Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,708 Sheep and Lambs, 309 Veals.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending May 23, 1874: 23,633 Hogs, 2,088 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 9,446 Hogs, 376 Sheep, 381 Calves.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; market for shipping Steers active and firm—9c.@15c. ₱ cwt. lower; sales of fair to choice Steers at $5 35@$5 90; prime to extra Steers, $6@$6 50, the outside price for a lot averaging 1,600 lbs.; some choice Texans brought $5; shipments, 2,200. Live Hogs active; receipts, 14,000; market firm at Saturday's prices; range, $5@$6 10 for common to extra; most sales of good to choice at $5 40@$5 80; shipments, 9,500. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200; market quiet and unchanged; shipments, 590.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Cattle dull; market without decided change; sales of 2,100 at $7@$7 50 for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; $6@$6 50 for fair to good; $5@$5 50 for common. Sheep unchanged; sales of 8,000 at $5@$8. Live Hogs firmer; sales of 5,000 at $8 50@$9.

A POLICE OFFICER CHARGED WITH HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

About 5 o'clock on Saturday morning last, a German rag-picker named Nicholas Newbeck, who lives in Fifty-fifth street, while going eastward through Fifty-second street, was, he alleges, seized by two policemen at Fourth avenue and robbed of his pocket-book, which contained a $5 bill and a few ten-cent stamps. The officers, he asserts, returned him the empty porte-monnaie and ordered him to be off. Upon expostulating, the chiffonier was dragged by the policemen a block or so in the direction of Third avenue, and he was told that they were conveying him to the station-house. Newbeck expressed his satisfaction on hearing this, when the officers changed their minds, and after clubbing him they drove him homeward. Later in the day Newbeck called at the station-house and told his story to Capt. Gunner. The Captain ordered all the officers on duty in the neighborhood named at the hour when the alleged outrage was perpetrated to go into the back room, where the remainder of the men off post were collected. Newbeck was then confronted with them, and, without hesitation, pointed out Patrolman George Reilly as the officer who took his pocket-book. He could not identify the other. Capt. Gunner preferred charges against Reilly and suspended him from duty until his case has been passed upon by the Commissioners. The accused was on post in the vicinity mentioned when the robbery occurred. Newbeck yesterday called at the Yorkville Police Court and applied to Justice Sherwood for a warrant for Reilly's arrest, but the application was denied, the Judge giving the singular reason that it would be time enough to act when the Police Commissioners have rendered their decision. Newbeck will immediately take the case before the Grand Jury. Since making the complaint he has been approached a number of times by friends of the accused.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM HALLE and BERNARD BRUMMER, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, May 25, 1874.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, the said Register, at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on Friday, the 5th day of June, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, and that the assignee's accounts of their receipts and payments are now on file in said office of said Register.
JOHN H. PLATT,
SAMUEL R. TROWBRIDGE, } Assignees.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SIMONSFELD and ASSER GREENBAUM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Joseph Simonsfeld and Asser Greenbaum, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CLARA CROW and MARCUS RICH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Clara Crow and Marcus Rich, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY HENRICH and CONRAD BRAEUNLICH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Henry Henrich, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and Conrad R. Braeunlich, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 29th day of April, A. D. 1874.
T. F. MORSE, Assignee.
my19-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ANTHONY P. SALTER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
my12-1aw3wT* R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

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NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. BANCROFT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Spencer Heacock, No. 79 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of February, 1874.
CAROLINE T. BANCROFT, Executrix.
SPENCER HEACOCK, Executor.
f17-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW L. IRELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, at the office of John B. Ireland, Esq., No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.
ISRAEL CORSE,
WILLIAM M. JOHNSON, } Executors.
JOHN B. IRELAND,
my19-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA GLOVER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Jonathan Edwards, Esq., No. 11 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.
JONATHAN EDWARDS,
DANIEL GLOVER,
mh24-1aw6mTu* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MANGLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Mrs. Anna Mangles, No. 418 West 45th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1873.
ANDREW BUSCH, Executor.
n25-1aw6mTu* ANNA MANGLES, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. BUCKBEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of De Witt Buckbee, Esq., No. 822 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next. Dated New-York, the 15th day December, 1873.
DE WITT BUCKBEE,
JAMES D. WYNKOOP, } Executors.
EZRA S. BUCKBEE,
d16 1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE MARGARET SHINN, formerly of Norfolk, Va., and then of the City of New-York, and late of the City of Philadelphia, Penn., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. Denham & Co., No. 266 West Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of January, 1874.
ja27-1aw6mT* GEO. W. MERCER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BLOIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 37 West Thirty-fifth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of May, 1874.
HANNAH MARIA BLOIS, Executrix.
my12-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. STUYVESANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clifford A. Hand, at No. 51 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of February, 1874.
f10-1aw6mTu NICHOLAS W. S. CATLIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES L. BOGERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 128 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of January, 1874.
ja12-1w6mTu* EDWD. C. BOGERT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN CULLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 13 West Thirty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of March, 1874.
mh10-1aw6mTu* THOMAS T. COCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO G. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of December, 1873.
d30-1aw6mTu* FREDERIC GALLATIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES C. ROBBINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of George A. Robbins, Esq., No. 9 East 36th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.
THATCHER M. ADAMS,
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
ap6-1aw6mTu* Executors.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—ELIJAH H. PURDY and WILLIAM PHYFE, plaintiffs against F. TERHUNE, defendant.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 93 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and five dollars with interest from the 13th day of May, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, April 14, 1874.
OTIS T. HALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated May 11, 1874.
OTIS T. HALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
my12-1aw6wTu

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SUPREME COURT—County of Erie.—JEANNIE T. ASHLEY, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, by WILLIAM M. ASHLEY, her Guardian, against CHARLES A. W. SHERMAN, HENRY A. FRINK, and FRANKLIN LEE.—Summons.—To HENRY A. FRINK, Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of Jeannie T. Ashley, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, by William M. Ashley, her Guardian, plaintiff, a copy of which has been filed in the Erie County Clerk's office, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at Rochester, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
ALFRED ELY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
To the Defendant, Henry A. Frink: Take notice, that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Erie, on the 30th day of April, 1874.
my5-1aw6wTu ALFRED ELY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED work manufactured and sold at lowest competitive prices at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Diamond-cutting machine in operation.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Oliver Twist—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Bijou Heron.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Woodcock's Little Game—The Nervous Man.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Nuit D'Octobre—Une Fille Terrible—Mlle. Eva Beauregard, M. Marchand.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—King John—Mr. J. B. Booth, Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. John McCullough.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Lady of the Lake—Characters by the company.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Camille—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Chariot Races—Gymnastic Acts—Menagerie. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

BOWERY THEATRE.—Bred in the Bone—Varieties—Mr. G. W. Middleton.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of London by Night—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Popular Concert—Chorus of one hundred voices.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, payable in advance at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, No. 2,281 Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Harlem Savings Bank Building, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It seems next to impossible to get the Sanborn investigation closed. It was opened again yesterday to enable Mr. Sawyer, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to make a "statement," which consisted mainly of a violent protest against the proposed vote of censure, and, in part, of some choice epithets applied to the press. There seems to be a prevailing impression in official life that when a man in suspicious circumstances has called the press "a pack," and described its criticism as "yelling and barking," he has cleared his skirts, and may retire with a proud consciousness that his good name has been vindicated. The misfortune for suspected officials is that the community does not generally accept this view of the case. If Mr. Sawyer had taken the trouble to tell us how Sanborn succeeeded in getting his swindling contract, and in getting illegal gains from it, he would have done much more for his reputation than he has done by calling names, or demanding "specific facts." The one specific fact which no one denies, is that the Treasury has been robbed. If this was not due to carelessness, the department may accept the alternative.

Whatever may have been the faults of Treasurer Raines, there was no reason to believe that he would misappropriate public funds in his custody, and the story that he had done so was, under the circumstances of his illness, extremely cruel. The statement that the canal trust funds had disappeared is now proved to have been entirely without truth, for the bonds representing nearly the entire amount have been found in the safe of the Treasurer at Albany. In all other respects, the affairs of the office are found to be in perfect order so far as they have been examined, and sensational reporters might easily find better business than attempting to make capital out of the misfortunes of Mr. Raines. In his present condition he is at least entitled to common charity.

The Corporation Counsel evidently desires to stand well with the Board of Aldermen. He has assured them that the public duties of a New-York Alderman require as much intelligence as those of a member of Congress and that, therefore, he ought to be as well paid. Without disputing the general principle, its bearing upon the right of the Alderman to draw two salaries is not at all obvious. It was clearly the intention of the charter to limit the Aldermen to a salary of $4,000 a year, and that intention was only defeated, if defeated at all, by the technical omission to repeal by an act relating to the county, the infamous Tweed legislation, under which the Aldermen claim $2,000 a year extra as Supervisors. This extra salary previous to the passage of the Consolidation act, the Aldermen may be able to recover through the courts, but since the legal distinction between City and County has been abolished, it is clear enough that they have not a shadow of right to draw a double salary.

It must be gratifying to the able jurists who drafted the Consolidation act, to hear that in the opinion of Mr. John H. Strahan, "there can be no well-founded objection to its validity on constitutional grounds." After this, it is time for the Aldermen to recognize the fact that their functions as Supervisors are purely ministerial, and relate simply to the canvass of the County vote, the formal authorization of the tax-levy, and such like. Their persistent efforts to credit and allow claims against "the County" as heretofore, are simply so much labor wasted. The salaries of court officers, the expenses incurred on armories, and so forth, are entirely beyond their control, and they need hardly go through the empty farce of keeping alive a jurisdiction which the law has terminated.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE SOUTH.

Mr. Eaton, the newly-elected Senator of Connecticut, recently delivered an address to his fellow-citizens, in which he referred in a general way to his political opinions. These opinions are already tolerably well known to everybody who has followed the course of politics with any attention, and it does not seem very probable that Mr. Eaton will make any change in them. He declared that he is now, "and always has been, and always would be, a State Rights Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school." He said, also, "First, first, first the State of Connecticut, and then the Federal Union," which, of course, is essentially the position formerly taken by men like Gen. Lee. "I shall try," added Mr. Eaton, "to take away the Federal bayonets from our brothers in the South, so that every State in this land shall have the same right of local government, and the same exercise of it, as our own State."

The "regulation" way of answering all this is to stick a label on Mr. Eaton's back certifying that he is a Bourbon and a copperhead, and to call attention to the fact that he was by no means "sound" on national issues during the war. But even after all this had been done, there would still remain a question in the background which will have to be met fairly in the face some day or other. The extreme length to which State Rights theories were pushed in 1860 and 1861, brought about a reaction, and that reaction has led many people to think that State Rights belong to the dead-and-gone class of questions, and that any man who talks about State Rights is sufficiently answered when he is called a "Bourbon." It is unnecessary to say to any intelligent reader that this view is a miserably shallow one, and that in reality the right of States to govern themselves is as dear to the people as ever it was. And it ought to be dear to them, for when they abandon it they will have utterly forsaken the system of government established under the Federal Constitution. They may set up something else in its place, which may be called by any name that may please the persons then living; but it will not be the government designed by the founders of the Constitution. It may be a civil polity based upon parliamentary rule, or it may be a monarchy or a despotism; but it will no longer be a constitutional republic such as we have seen here for nearly a hundred years. We say, then, that when Mr. Eaton talks of the necessity of maintaining State Rights, and of giving the citizens of South Carolina the same freedom which the citizens of Connecticut enjoy, it is not enough to allege that he is a "copperhead," and to fling at him the missiles which darkened the air between 1861 and 1865. If the citizens of the South are living in a state of oppression, Mr. Eaton is right in calling attention to their situation; if they are suffering from injustice, the nation at large will never tolerate its continuance, and, therefore, the sooner the injustice is redressed the better.

All such questions as these should be dealt with frankly. It is very bad policy on the part of the Republican Party to try to stuff them away in corners, and cover them with the "battle-flag" or with any other of the war paraphernalia. The people will not consent to see either a Poland or an Ireland created on this soil. It is not impossible to redress mistakes when they are discovered; but to persist in those mistakes after discovery, and to pretend that religion and morality require us to persist in them—this is a course which we certainly shall not take the responsibility of recommending to the Republican or to any other party. The Southern States are not living under a fair or free goverment—so Mr. Eaton and many others allege. Well, is the assertion true? Look at South Carolina. The facts in reference to that State seem to be about as well established as any historical facts can be, and they amount to this—the negroes, assisted by rascally whites, have held a sort of grand orgie in the State for several years past, have swallowed up among them pretty nearly all the private property in the State, have ruined what may be called the native citizens even more thoroughly than the war had done, have robbed and harried like so many highwaymen, and have reduced the State to a condition which must shock every man who sees it or reads about it. The very Governor of the State is a thief. The Legislature is a gang of thieves. Is this a "republican government" such as the Constitution expressly guarantees to all the States?

We venture to say that it is not—that, on the contrary, it is a government of which the Republic has every reason to be ashamed. No doubt the system introduced as a "war measure" into the South after the war—chiefly upon the advice of Senator Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens—was experimental; but can we wonder that people everywhere begin to ask how long the experiment is to last? There should at least be some signs of improvement visible as time goes on. Nine years have passed since the close of the war, and is South Carolina better governed than she was then? She clearly is not so well governed as she was under a purely military rule. The same must be said, *mutatis mutandis*, of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and Arkansas. Now, it is folly to suppose that the Republican Party, as an organization, will continue much longer to look on with perfect satisfaction at this great failure. The leaders of the present moment may not pay any attention to the subject; but if they do not, other leaders will arise who *will* see that justice is done. Last week we all witnessed the United States Senate engaged for about twenty-four hours at a stretch in passing a bill for the benefit of the negro, merely out of a sentimental sort of deference to the wishes of a deceased Senator. Respect for the dead is incumbent on us all—but legislation should be based on a careful and wise regard for the welfare of the living, not upon "mandates," real or fictitious, of the dead. The negro has had a very fair amount of protection. It is important before going any further to find out what use he has made of the freedom given to him; in what way he has exercised the vast political powers with which he has been endowed; what sort of a government he has helped to set up in States where he is most powerful; whether, in short, he at this moment stands in need of protection from the white man, or the white man stands in need of protection from him. If Mr. Eaton intends to raise these questions, depend upon it he will obtain an audience, and he cannot be suppressed by howls and groans, and we, for our part, shall not join in any such attempts at suppression. We should like to see the questions taken up by Republicans. Mr. Carpenter made a great beginning in reference to Louisiana. Such a work would be far more conducive to the prosperity of the party, and to the cause of good government now and hereafter, than the headlong passage of sentimental bills in favor of the negro.

A NEW PHASE OF THE WOMAN QUESTION.

Many of our readers will recall the long and plucky conflict of Miss Sophia Jex-Blake with the University of Edinburgh, in which the object of the lady's efforts was to compel the University to afford an opportunity for medical education to women-students, and the object of the University was to refuse such opportunities without absolutely appearing to do so. The struggle on Miss Jex-Blake's part began nearly five years since. In the Fall of 1869 she gained what appeared to be a victory. The University Court, the supreme governing body, framed and caused to be issued a series of regulations permitting the matriculation of women as students of medicine in the University, and authorizing their instruction in separate classes. This was regarded as an invitation to those who wished to enter the University, and was responded to by a very considerable number of applicants from different parts of the country, who went to Edinburgh and spent a good deal of time and money in preparing for the University course. But at the last moment an obstacle appeared which might have been foreseen, and which perhaps was foreseen, from the beginning. Separate classes had been announced, but the Professors refused to hold them. Some could not, some would not, spare the time. The regulations remained, however, and the ladies appealed to the courts. The first judgment was in their favor, but it was appealed from and reversed, and after four years spent in argument and litigation the dead-lock has not yet been broken down.

Under these circumstances Mr. Cowper-Temple has introduced a bill in the House of Commons for facilitating the admission of women to the Scottish universities. It is simply permissive in its nature, and confers on the authorities the power to enforce the rules they have already made, leaving it to their discretion to use the power, or to leave it dormant. Singularly enough, this very mild and apparently harmless measure has aroused a lively, not to say a stormy, discussion, ranging through the wide field of the education of women. A petition has been sent in from the present members of the University Court of Edinburgh—the former members of which issued the regulations admitting women as students—protesting against the measure. The Senatus of St. Andrew's, on the other hand, by a majority, has petitioned Mr. Disraeli to give the bill his support. In this the Senatus is supported by all the medical lecturers in what is known as the extra-mural school in Edinburgh, who have themselves had practical experience in teaching women. A large number of the graduates of London have also petitioned to have the charter of the University extended so as to provide for the admission of women, and some 16,000 women have sent in memorials in favor of Mr. Cowper-Temple's bill.

In this controversy, as was to have been expected, Miss Jex-Blake, the heroine of the original conflict, does not fail to take an animated though an indirect part. She has lately been replying to those gentlemen, mostly physicians, who, on the alleged authority of Dr. Clark, of Boston, are declaring that women should not be admitted to the study of medicine, because they "are sexually, constitutionally, and mentally unfitted for hard and incessant toil." Miss Jex-Blake very readily shows that Dr. Clark's famous work on *Sex in Education*, affords no support for any such sweeping assertion. "Its sole aim, as I understand it," says Miss Jex-Blake, and she is quite correct, "was to urge two cautions on those concerned with the education of girls; (1,) that physiological laws can never be safely disregarded, and that especially in girlhood *incessant* strain must always be a serious evil; and that (2) in his opinion women do not come to their full strength of mind and body before the age of twenty-five, and that much which may most safely be done subsequently will be very perilous in earlier years.

These are obviously cautions as to the method of study, not prohibitions of any particular kind. As a matter of fact Dr. Clark unquestionably approves of the education of women as physicians for their own sex, meets in consultation with a woman physician when required, and commits his patients, in certain cases, to their care. In this view Dr. Clark is undoubtedly sustained by a growing sentiment among the more intelligent members of his profession, and in the community at large. It is no longer a question whether women shall be educated as physicians, but simply how that education can best be given, can be at once the most thorough and the safest for the student. As nurses, voluntary or professional, women already have nearly as much to do with health and sickness as physicians. In a large proportion of cases their influence is much greater than that of the physician, and the effect of their skill or ignorance is most important. It only remains to determine whether full instruction shall be provided on a scale commensurate with the demand; and so steady and intelligent is that demand that the question can only be determined in one way.

TRULY WONDERFUL CURES.

It is said by some "advanced thinkers" that new diseases are constantly springing up with the progress of civilization. It is further asserted that one of the main occupations of the medical faculty of the present day is to provide these accumulating novelties in diseased pathology with appropriate and unintelligible Latin names, which shall enhance the patient's terrors and widen the ingenious drug clerk's field of amateur poisoning. On the other hand, it is consoling to know that the science of healing in modern times is daily receiving additions that would make Galen and Hippocrates stare. Indeed, without recurring to so remote an era, what are called physicians of the old school are supposed to be kept in a state of chronic amazement and protest at the discoveries of their more enterprising, if less orthodox, brethren.

But all the wonders of hydropathy and homeopathy were long since thrown into the shade by more surprising inventions in therapeuty. There, for example, is the milk cure, in which the patient, by the simple process of filling himself with milk and remaining filled, is supposed to defy all the ills that flesh is heir to. This, in turn, has been superseded by the blood cúre, which at present holds captive the valetudinarians of Paris. It is certainly not an attractive regimen, consisting, as it does, in the consumption of unlimited quantities of raw blood, fresh from the slaughter-house. Yet marvelous cures are claimed for it, and daily the abattoirs are said to be besieged by long files of fashionably dressed invalids waiting, cup in hand, for their turn at the "sanguineous pool." It is a cure, apparently, that the fierce Berserkers, of Norse legend, would have relished more than the modern worshiper of the "pathies."

A still more recent, and if anything more novel, healing agent is sought in the transfusion of lambs' blood, the operation for which is said to have been successfully performed several times in England. But by far the most curious and exciting discovery in this direction must be claimed for our own country. Both, indeed, are to be credited to the science, if not to the imagination, of a single State—Massachusetts. Perhaps they are intended as a partial compensation for Butler. In the first instance, an intelligent savant of Southbridge in that State reveals to us the interesting fact that dumbness may be cured by more or less partial suffocation in coal gas. We regret that the name of the intelligent savant is concealed from us, doubtless from a pitiful local jealousy of the great cities which would instantly rush to rob Southbridge of his learned presence. The dumb man's name, however, is B. H. Leonard, and if he is not instantly sent to Congress, it will be because Massachusetts or Gen. Butler has no sense of the fitness of things.

In the second case it is an intelligent savant of North Adams who has discovered that fits may be relieved by a severe application of peripatetic brass band. The importance of this discovery in a community so infested as this is with brass bands, and their kindred sedative, the sweetly-soothing barrel-organ, can scarcely be overestimated. If, as sturdy allopaths contend, remedies are wholesome in proportion as they are hard to take, these should be wonderfully efficacious. In the North Adams case, it is true, the patient, a child afflicted with a strange and unheard-of propensity "to throw plates on the floor, apparently unconscious of what she was doing," was not permanently cured. At first "the result seemed beneficial," but "at last accounts the child was no better." That, however, may be from want of sufficient application or sufficient badness in the brass band. Local physicians will find no difficulty at this season of the year in securing plenty of brass bands which, as they are calculated to throw almost any healthy person into fits, ought on homeopathic principles to cure any sick one similarly afflicted.

At all events these discoveries are interesting, and suggest vast and untried resources in the healing art. Perhaps if Massachusetts keeps on, she may even discover a cure for Butler.

BURNING FOR WITCHCRAFT.

The news that within the last few weeks two persons have been burned alive for sorcery on this North American Continent is not a little startling. The mistake has never, we believe, been made of attributing to the people of Mexico a very high degree of intelligence or civilization; yet we certainly thought that the day had forever gone by when, in any nation with the smallest pretense whatever to a position above that of savages, evidence of such gross superstition could be found. But it appears we were in error. Jose Bonilia and his wife, Diega, have been burned for bewitching one Silvestre Zacarias in the Mexican State of Sinaloa; and it was done, not as an act of lynch law by an ignorant mob, but with the full approval of the authorities. The Alcalde even reports that he has his eye upon other sorcerers within his district against whom complaints have been made; so that it need not surprise us to hear by the next mail that another batch of witches has been disposed of upon the principles once not unknown nearer home.

While reading this extraordinary piece of news, one is naturally led to ask what kind of influence the Church in Mexico can be exercising over its people when such barbarities are made possible. Education there is none. The masses of the population we all know to be ignorant and bigoted. But the power of the Roman Catholic priesthood is great; and it is difficult to believe that if that power has not been used to encourage public superstition, it might not advantageously have been used to prevent it. Demonology is of very ancient origin. Hesiod, among the Pagans, has the credit of being the first to acknowledge, at least in writing, the existence of demons as a part of a religious fabric. But its offspring, witchcraft and sorcery, have from the earliest time been particularly fostered by the Roman Church. Exorcists were recognized as a necessity by the Council of Antioch; and at the time of the Reformation, the Jesuits claimed, as one evidence of the orthodoxy of their faith, that they alone had the power to cast out devils. It is true that the superstition extended beyond the Catholic Church. A President of Harvard has busied himself in causing the arrests of persons charged with witchcraft. In the eighteenth century several executions, not always by burning, took place in Massachusetts of persons charged with sorcery, among whom were some of the most worthy citizens and a few of the clergy.

Four hundred years ago the nuns of Cambrai, as we are told, were seized with a fit of demonomania, and for four years they lived the lives of wild animals in the woods, infecting schools and other nunneries with their abominable superstitions. Are we to see such scandals in this our day? It may not be impossible. Certainly it would be but one step further in the career of degradation to which the Mexican people seem to be reduced, when unfortunate citizens are publicly burned as victims to this darkest superstition. Such events depict the actual condition of the people in far deeper and more glaring colors than any number of political revolutions and social riots could do. Nothing is clearer than that the Mexicans are laboring under an evil far greater than the want of education. Religious bigotry is not necessarily the accompaniment of extreme ignorance. But the Mexicans are suffering from both in all their intensity, and while they continue, it will be hopeless to look for any material improvement in their condition. Education must take precedence in any remedial measures, and when that has been secured, the others will follow without trouble. But, meanwhile, it is disgraceful that the all-powerful influence of the ecclesiastical body in Mexico has not been exercised to prevent this latest display of bigoted brutality on the part of the people and Government of Sinaloa.

MAL DE MER.

A patriotically disposed person might, by publishing a conscientious account of the horrors of sea-sickness, do something toward stopping the "exodus" of our citizens to Europe. In such a history all the details should be given with accuracy and in their proper sequence. Should the writer be a lady speaking from her own experience, so much the better. An exact statement of the amount of anxious preparation she thought necessary for her first sea voyage might preface the actual narrative. It would be judicious to enumerate the various methods proposed by friends as preventives against sea-sickness. She might tell us how she dieted herself during the week immediately preceding her departure, and publish, if space allowed, a catalogue of the recipes for the instantaneous cure of the malady collected after due diligence and zeal. Her buoyant feelings as she left the pier, and sailed out into our beautiful bay, would give an opportunity for a bit of descriptive writing. Some account of the lively conversation she held with her fellow-passengers as the shores of Staten Island faded from view, and of the certainty she then felt that she would not be sick, would be a dramatic introduction to the sudden realization of the fact, as Sandy Hook came in sight, that she was going to be very sick indeed. A truthful narrative of her attempts to continue the conversation, and of her feeble replies to the witticisms of the jocose traveler, would be quite pathetic; and if she concluded this part of her story by a succinct account of her transfer, in a horizontal position, from the quarter-deck into the stifling solitude of her state-room, a chapter of extraordinary realistic interest would be completed.

Now, sincerely as we wish to see more of our citizens content to spend their Summers at home, we will not continue this harrowing recital. On the contrary, we will generously give unpracticed sea-voyagers a few hints from the accumulated wisdom of scientific and experienced authorities. In the first place, human ingenuity has not yet discovered either a preventive or a remedy for sea-sickness, except in not going to sea. The worst horrors of this disease are frequently occasioned by not comprehending its origin, and treating it on an entirely false theory. Every traveler on his first voyage has some cherished delusion about the matter which is usually dissipated long before mid-ocean is reached. The opinion generally held that sea-sickness is due either to congestion of the brain or to a commotion in the abdominal viscera is proved to be fallacious. The best scientific authorities attribute the malady to a deranged circulation of the blood, produced by the alternate rolling and heaving of the vessel. So far from this causing congestion of the brain, it deprives it of some of the blood necessary to keep up a stimulus of that nervous centre. The sensation which is felt in sea-sickness resembles peculiarly what is experienced immediately after blood-letting when a patient sits or stands—namely, a disposition to vomit. In proof of this, we know that persons experience the effects of sea-sickness in a much slighter degree when they are in a horizontal position, the relief thus afforded being like that produced in the same position when a person is in a state of syncope. These facts, though they will be of little comfort to the traveler when actually sea-sick, ought to prevent him from treating his system before and during the voyage as though sea-sickness were a conglomeration of bilious fever, liver complaint, and all the diseases of the stomach.

In sea-sickness, as in some other maladies, it has been found that the less medicine taken the better for the patient. A prescription of fresh air, not taken through the port-hole or the open door, but on the deck, whether it be raining or blowing great guns, will be found the cheapest and most effectual. Despite the known efficacy of this simple treatment, sea-sick persons, especially if they are of the gentler sex, exhibit the only vigor they are capable of in resisting its application. The obstinacy with which they will oppose every good-natured attempt to carry them from the closeness of the state-room to the airy freedom of the deck is astonishing. The determination to remain below, and the tragically expressed desire to be thrown over-board, are almost invariably the signs that the malady is at its worst. If, however, the patient's wishes are ruthlessly disregarded, and she is carried on deck by sheer force, the perversity of her disposition surprises no one more than it does herself. The sum and substance, therefore, of our advice to persons making their début on the ocean is to avoid nostrums, to get all the sea air possible, to eat and drink when and what you can, and to be as little below as you can possibly help.

THE STATE FUNDS.

VISIT OF THE DEPUTY TREASURER TO MR. RAINES AT UTICA—THE LATTER TELLS WHERE MOST OF THE SECURITIES MAY BE FOUND.

Albany, N. Y., May 25.—The *Evening Journal*, alluding to the canal contract trust fund held by the State Treasurer, says the books of the Auditor show he holds $98,150. The *Journal* adds: "On Saturday the Deputy Treasurer proceeded to Utica, and, in connection with Dr. Gray, had a conference with Mr. Raines. This subject was referred to, and Mr. Raines was able to give directions as to where the securities for these canal deposits could be found in his office. This morning, upon the return of the Deputy Treasurer, an examination was made, in accordance with Mr. Raines' directions, and securities to the amount of $66,000 were found, just as he had described, in his private drawer of the safe. Besides this sum $10,000 of the same fund are deposited in the bank at Rochester, with which Mr. Raines is connected. This would leave but little over $20,000 of the whole fund, supposing it to reach $98,150, to be accounted for, and as we have indicated, it is possible that there may not be so large an aggregate to be accounted for. If there be any more it will doubtless be found, as all the places pointed out by Mr. Raines have not been searched. The examination has proceeded far enough *to* show that the fund has not been misapplied, and that, like all the several State funds in the office, it is safe and secure. The contractors' drafts are mainly redeposited in banks, as the contractors directed, and are represented by drafts or certificates of deposit. We may add that among other securities found this morning were $49,000 of of escheat funds in United States bonds, belonging to an estate escheated to the State. These bonds were exclusively in the custody of the Treasurer, and scarcely known to anybody else. Had there been any purpose to convert the funds of the office to improper uses these securities, which could so easily have been diverted with an almost certain prospect that the Treasurer could not have been called to account, at least until the session of the Legislature, would naturally have been seized. But they are intact. We are glad that under Mr. Raines' deep misfortunes we are able to furnish such assurance to the public that the affairs of his office are correct."

DENIAL BY THE DEPUTY STATE TREASURER.

Albany, N. Y., May 25.—The Deputy State Treasurer authorizes the statement that the rumors of a defalcation of trust funds in the hands of Treasurer Raines, referred to in a special dispatch to a New-York newspaper, are without foundation. An examination reveals the fact that over $100,000 of convertible trust funds are among the papers left by Mr. Raines in his private drawer of the safe in his office. There is no foundation in fact for the dispatch.

CONDITION OF TREASURER RAINES.

Utica, N. Y., May 25.—There is no material change in the condition of State Treasurer Raines. He is quite comfortable.

OBITUARY.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH HAVEN, OF CHICAGO.

Prof. Joseph Haven, D.D., LL. D., the distinguished divine and author, died of typhoid fever at his residence in Chicago on Saturday morning last, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. Prof. Haven was a son of a Congregational clergyman, and was born in the town of North Dennis, on Cape Cod. When quite a lad he developed a precocious faculty for acquiring knowledge, and at the age of ten years was already prepared to enter college, although it should be borne in mind that at that time the standard of requirements for admission was not so high as now. The college rules, however, excluded him until he had attained the age of fifteen years, at which time he entered Amherst College, which was his father's Alma Mater. At nineteen he graduated with the highest honors, and after teaching two years at the Deaf and Dumb Institute in this City, he pursued a three years' course of study in theology at Andover, Mass. He was first settled over a parish in Ashland, Mass., in 1839, and thence went to take charge of a church in Brookline, near Boston. Urgent invitations meanwhile were sent him to take a Professorship in the college at Amherst, and in 1850 he accepted the chair of Moral and Mental Philosophy in that institution. This he occupied for eight years, relinquishing it in 1858 to take the chair of Theology in the new Congregational Theological Seminary in Chicago. There he remained until the Summer of 1870, when, being in ill-health, he went abroad. He extended his travels to Egypt and Palestine, paying particular attention to those countries. Returning home in 1871, he gave lectures in metaphysics to the Seniors of the Chicago University, and also took charge of the Christian Union class in English literature, and lectured upon philosophy before the Philosophical Society of Chicago, of which he was President. His energy was untiring, and it was through his devotion to his classes in the Union that he exposed himself to the cold which resulted in his death. The Chicago University only a month or two since elected him to the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy. As a scholar and thinker Prof. Haven ranked high. His works on mental and moral philosophy have gone through many editions, and are used as text-books in colleges and seminaries throughout the land. Prof. Haven married, in 1840, the daughter of Prof. Ralph Emerson, of Andover Seminary, who survives him. About this time he wrote his celebrated review of *Paley's Natural Theology*, and his review of Dr. Bushnell on the Trinity, which led to his call to Amherst in 1850. His works on mental and moral philosophy were published in the years 1858 and 1861. His last book, *Studies in Philosophy and Theology*, comprised miscellaneous essays and addresses, and articles published previously in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, and other reviews.

GEN. JOHN T. CUXTON, MINISTER TO BOLIVIA.

The death is announced of Gen. John T. Cuxton, United States Minister Resident to Bolivia, at La Paz, on the 16th of April. Gen. Cuxton was a native of Paris, Bourbon County, Ky., and was a graduate of Yale College, where he was distinguished not only for his scholarship, but for his fearless enunciation of the principles of freedom. The son of a slaveholder, he became at the age of sixteen an ardent advocate of emancipation, and never failed even in the strongest slave-holding districts to contend for his principles. He was one of the first men in Bourbon County to vote the Republican ticket. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted the first company of loyal Southerners for the Union Army, and with it joined the First Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers. He early distinguished himself for coolness and intrepidity, and rose rapidly to the Colonelcy of his regiment, and afterward in succession to the command of a brigade and division as Brigadier General and Brevet Major General of Volunteers. He was greatly beloved by Gen. Thomas for his courage and ability and for his conspicuous service at Chickamauga and Chattanooga. He commanded a brigade of mounted infantry in Wilson's Cavalry Corps during the campaign against Hood, and afterward in the march through Alabama and Georgia, and upon all occasions, whether operating independently, or in conjunction with other troops, he displayed the highest qualities of a soldier. After the termination of hostilities he returned to Kentucky and resumed the practice of the legal profession. He was Chairman of the Republican Central Committee for Kentucky during the first campaign of Gen. Grant for the Presidency. He and a few friends established the Louisville *Daily Commercial*, as an organ of Republicanism and progress in the South. Subsequently the President nominated Gen. Cuxton as Minister Resident at La Paz in Bolivia, in the hopes that a residence in that climate would restore his health, already greatly enfeebled by exposure and arduous services during the war. He repaired to his station early last year, accompanied by his family, but failed to find relief, and has finally died of consumption at the age of thirty-six. He was bold and unswerving in his devotion to duty and to the cause of the oppressed; an open and magnanimous enemy; a scholar of rare attainments, and a soldier *sans peur et sans reproche*.

THE GERMAN SOCIETIES.

Rochester, N. Y., May 25.—At the second day's session of the German Catholic Benevolent Societies held in this city, an address was delivered by President Spannhoost, and Committees on Constitution, Resolutions, Printing, Complaints, Treasurer's Reports, and Constitutional Amendments were appointed. At 11 o'clock a grand procession took place, and was one of the finest ever seen in this city. Forty-three societies, embracing about 3,000 men, were in line. In the afternoon the delegates were addressed at length by Right Rev. Bishop McQuaid, at the Catholic Institute.

The sixth biennial convention of German Turners in session here designated New-Ulm, Minn., as the place for the next biennial convention, and New-York for the next biennial Turner festival.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ENGINEER CLUSS REMOVED—LIEUT. HOXIE APPOINTED TO SUCCEED—TESTIMONY OF COL. SAMO—PROSPECT OF CLOSING THE INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, May 25.—The President to-day nominated Lieut. Hoxie, of the Engineer Corps of the Army, to be a member of the Board of Public Works, in place of Adolf Cluss. This announcement raised considerable of a sensation among the District politicians, and it has been much commented on, and to some extent misintepreted. In removing Mr. Cluss the President did not undertake to decide whether the testimony given to the District Committee by that gentleman was true or false. On reading the original statement of Mr. Cluss the President very promptly determined that he was unfit for his position on the board; for, if the testimony was true, and if it was a fact that Mr. Cluss had known of irregularities and systematic frauds committed by the board, and had remained a member of it for two years without bringing the matter to the President's attention, he certainly ought to be removed. If, on the other hand, the testimony was false, there could be no doubt about the propriety of nominating a successor. The President does not anticipate the committee to decide what effect Mr. Cluss' testimony shall have on his accociates of the board. Of course, the President could go no further now than to act upon the positive evidence of the unfitness of one member of the board, which it seemed to him this testimony furnished. Lieut. Hoxie was selected by the President personally, without any suggestion from any other person, and the nomination was sent to the Senate without Hoxie having been consulted. He is a graduate of West Point, five or six years out of the Academy, and is now in the city. There can be no doubt of his eligibility under the law, which has been examined with reference to this question by the Attorney General.

The committee to-day had Col. Samo, Gen. Babcock's assistant, on the stand for an hour or two, and examined him regarding the statement which he submitted on Saturday regarding the remeasurements of Mr. Blickensderfer. Col. Samo admits that there were some mistakes in his measurements, and says that he intended, if another appropriation should be made, as was expected, to remeasure the entire work on the avenues and about the reservations before allowing final settlements. This course, indeed, was officially recommended by him in a letter some months ago, which is a part of the record. The principal differences which occurred in the measurements of the grades are explained by the differences in the limits of the work measured, Mr. Samo including all the grading that had ever been done, and Mr. Blickensderfer undertaking to measure often on insufficient data no more than that which had been done by the contractors for the board. Whatever errors occurred in these Government measurements were of a character that forbids any suspicion of fraud, and it is not apparent that any member of the committee suspects for a moment that there was any collusion or any purpose to defraud the General Government. Of course the Board of Public Works desired to obtain all the money it could get from Congress, but documentary evidence submitted to the committee shows that on the basis by which the appropriations were made by Congress, there are still some hundreds of thousands of dollars due to the District as determined by the actual amount of vouchers for work done.

The committee is endeavoring to close the investigation at the earliest possible day, and they are very anxious to have an opportunity to submit a report this session and secure action upon it.

THE TARIFF BILL.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO IT MADE IN COMMITTEE.

Washington, May 25.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day made alterations and additions to the Tariff bill before reporting it to the House. The bill as recently published is correct, with the following exceptions:

All still wines are to pay forty cents per gallon in casks, and $1 50 per dozen quarts or twenty-four pints in bottles. There is a proviso that any wines imported containing more than twenty-two per cent. of alcohol shall be forfeited to the United States. Macaroni and vermicelli three cents, and similar preparations five cents a pound.

Anchovies and sardines in oil, in boxes, fifteen cents per whole box, seven and a half cents per half box, fourteen cents per quarter box, and in any other form sixty per cent. ad valorem.

Bags, other than of American manufacture, in which grain shall have been actually exported from the United States, may be returned to the United States free of duty, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

All machinery adapted exclusively to the manufacture of Ramie jute or flax may be admitted into the United States free of duty for two years from the 1st of July next.

Amendments to the Internal Revenue laws are appended to the Tariff bill, among them the following:

Each Collector is to appoint as many deputies as he may think proper under certain regulations. Provision is made for the redemption of revenue documentary stamps, the use of which were rendered unnecessary by the repeal of the tax for the payment of which such stamps were provided. They are to be redeemed before the 1st of October next.

Schedule C is amended to read as follows:

Bank checks, drafts, and vouchers for the payment of any sum of money whatever drawn upon any banker, bank, or trust company, to pay a tax of two cents. Amendments are made by which brewers are called wholesale and retail dealers in malt liquors, instead of being classed with spirit distillers. Heavy penalties are prescribed for affixing to casks, barrels, or kegs, any label bearing the similitude of an official stamp. No mash, wort, or wash shall be fermented elsewhere than in a distillery.

Match manufacturers are required to keep their books open for inspection, and to mark on the box or package the number of matches contained therein, the neglect to do so subjecting them to penalties.

State banks are to pay a tax of ten per cent. on their circulating notes; also, any person, firm, or association who issues notes other than those of national banks, to pay the same rate of tax.

The bill abolishes proprietary stamps upon all medicines prepared in accordance with the standard formula or the physician's prescription.

Any farmer or planter may sell at the place of production tobacco of his own growth, at retail, directly to consumers, to an amount not exceeding $100 annually.

THE LATE GEN. DYER.

Fortress Monroe, May 25.—The flag was displayed at half-mast, the band played a dirge, and minute guns were fired from the fort at noon, as funeral honors to Gen. Dyer, late Chief of Ordnance, United States army. Maj. Baylor, commandant of the arsenal here, did not have the means to pay these honors, and Gen. Barry, commandant of the Artillery School, kindly volunteered to pay them for him.

SUSPENSION OF WORK AT THE CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.

Boston, May 25.—The sail-makers and riggers of Charlestown Navy-yard were suspended from work Saturday afternoon until June 1, and notice has been given the mechanics of the equipment department that they will be suspended from work from Tuesday next until Monday. The cause of the suspension is that the appropriations for naval purposes are short.

YOUNG MEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A call has been issued for a delegate convention of young men in South Carolina, irrespective of party, for the purpose of taking part more effectually in the effort to "put down the enormous frauds and every species of corruption which exist in the State, county, and city governments." The call says: "It is for our interests, as young men, to unite to reduce taxation and stop corruption, knowing that soon our fathers will have passed away, and that if the present system of abuses are permitted we, the young men of the State, will have saddled upon ourselves a debt which will be so oppressive, even to pay the semi-annual interest. Therefore, we feel it our duty to ourselves and our posterity to rise in our might and unload the thieves, who have well-nigh ruined the fairest of the Carolinas, gaining their power by a 'sweet tongue and lying lips.' We take truth, honesty, and competency for our motto, and are confident that success will perch upon our banners."

CHURCH COUNCILS.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ST. LOUIS—REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—THE SUBJECT OF CONSOLIDATION.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—In the morning session of the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day a report was read from the special committee appointed by the last General Assembly to confer with the Central Committee in regard to the appointment of speakers, stating that they had a conference on the 31st of March, the result of which would be announced in a forthcoming resort.

Dr. Howard Crosby, from the committee appointed at Baltimore to look into the subject of a federation of all the Presbyterian bodies, reported that they had a meeting in New-York, and sent invitations to all the churches in Europe and this country inviting them to appoint committees to arrange the details. They recommend that this body do the same. Dr. Crosby also reported from the special committees appointed in regard to collecting the debt of the Board of Education, that only a small portion of the debt had been collected owing to the panic.

Judge Drake obtained the floor for the purpose of a personal explanation. He explained the meaning of his remarks made on Saturday, to which some members had taken exception.

A telegram was received from the Presbyterian Church South, now in session at Columbus, Miss., acknowledging the salutation and extending greetings. It was ordered to be placed on the minutes of the assembly. After a brief discussion it was agreed that hereafter, during the discussion of the subject of consolidation, the speeches shall be limited to ten minutes each.

Dr. Lyman H. Atwater, of the Synod of New-Jersey, was the first speaker. He said the discussion, lasting as long as it had, was eating into the benevolent work of the Church. This work was like a sensitive plant, and easily affected. The whole question was one of church economies, and it was a principle of economy that efficiency of labor is augmented by a division. One man can attend best to the interest of one department. He had yet to learn that there would be any improvement in Evangelism, as a whole, in massing the boards together. In regard to the proposed changes he thought, starting with sustentation, that to omit collections for this purpose would be virtually to abolish it. There was a most dangerous tendency in the United States just now to separate the weak from the strong. The old boards had made some mistakes, perhaps, but they could rectify them in the future. The new boards would not do any better. It had been said there was an extensive feeling in the Church for consolidation, but he believed the region of the feeling was small.

Dr. W. Musgrave, of Philadelphia, followed in a speech against consolidation, which he said, as proposed, was nothing more than centralization. He had been a Pastor twenty years, and Secretary ten years, and knew something of the manner in which people contribute. No matter in what cause you ask money of them they invariably give you $5, and if you consolidate the objects under one board you decrease your revenue. It was not consolidation to call these boards bureaus; there was no saving in such a proceeding. He did not see any great reason for a change any way; the Church to-day led the world's van in matters of contributions. He had been Chairman of the Committee on Freedmen at its start, and he opposed its being merged with the Board of Home Missions. He wanted to keep it distinct. If the people of the West wanted more churches they should do all they could to keep that board intact. The constant agitation of change in the boards he thought had an effect on men who left in their wills bequests to the various boards.

On motion of Dr. Herrick Johnson, the consideration of the second point in the minority report, in effect that, with the Board of Home Missions be consolidated the Sustentation and Freedmen's Boards, was postponed, and the point relating to publication taken up.

Dr. Wm. P. Breed, of Philadelphia, presented statistics relating to the work done by the Publication Society and colporteurs in ten years. He said 3,000,000 volumes and 30,000,000 pages had been distributed. He advised them to let the board alone, if they would act wisely.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Darling, from the committee appointed at the last General Assembly to meet the committee from the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of the United States, reported the two committees met in joint session in New-York, and after a conference, came to the conclusion that a close reunion was desirable, and they discovered no reason why it should not be brought about. They believed, however, it should not be pressed to a conclusion, but should take place by the general consent of each church. They were unprepared to recommend any scheme of union, and referred the matter to the Synod, to judge of the propriety of continuing the subject another year.

The report was accepted.

In accordance with a previous agreement Dr. A. B. Vermilye, of the Reformed Church, was granted the floor. The topic of his speech was the action of the Central Presbytery of Pennsylvania in absorbing the Third Reformed Church of Philadelphia. The Church, he said, had no means of being heard in General Assembly, except by its ambassador, and that was the reason he was present. He was here in 1866, when the two bodies of the Presbyterian Church contemplated union, which was afterward accomplished. And then, with hearts palpitating with the feeling of union, they looked toward the Reformed Church, and sent a brother to consult with them—one whose lips have been touched with something of the Orphean fire—and invited them into their spacious pasture. Then came another invitation from the South, and between the friction of both they caught fire. It was after this, however, that an incident occurred which didn't have the color of true blue, which led to the passage of a resolution by the Synod condemning the action of the Central Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, in receiving the Third Reformed Church, of the same city, and authorizing their delegate to call the attention of the General Assembly to this faction. On the 4th of June, last year, a Congregational meeting was held in the Third Reformed Church, and on the 10th of June the Central Presbytery received that Church and united it with the Western Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. Here was the creation of an anomaly in church matters; for what became of the legal rights of the Pastor of the church just received? The whole Presbytery intruded on his rights, for no church had the right without leave of its Presbytery to join another. The assumed action of a congregational meeting was not enough; property rights, too, were ignored in this case; besides the case was aggravated by the reception of Dr. Wadsworth, the Pastor of the church, afterward. The case demanded a declaration of the principles involved. The speaker closed by likening the Presbyterian Church to a rainbow, which though one, reflected all colors, as the Church could all creeds.

Rev. S. J. Willson, Moderator, in reply, said he was not competent to pronounce on the merits of the case, but he would say that the Presbyterian Church has always regarded the church to which Dr. Vermilye belonged with feelings of ardent affection, and, as a church, would like to have them joined by an organic union.

On a motion to refer the complaint to a special committee of seven, made by Dr. Howard Crosby, Dr. Musgrave, of Philadelphia, said he regretted that the Presbytery should be thus publicly arraigned. The church spoken of came to the Central Presbytery and asked to be received, and although they did not come as Pastor and people, it was understood their Pastor (Dr. Wadsworth) was willing. They were even willing to join if they lost their property by so doing.

Dr. Darling moved, as an amendment to Dr. Crosby's motion, that Dr. H. A. Nelson, of Cincinnati, act as Chairman of the committee, which was carried.

The regular order of the day, the discussion of the minority report on consolidation, was then resumed.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SOUTH.

COLUMBUS, Miss., May 25.—To-day was the fourth day of the session of the Presbyterian Church South General Assembly. All the committees of the Assembly are now fully organized and at work. Rev. J. L. Cooper, fraternal delegate from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was received and heard. Rev. Dr. Girardeau responded. The question of some change in the length and methods of the course of the theological seminaries was referred to a special committee to report to the next Assembly. An able debate sprang up on the question of granting certificates to baptize but non-communing members. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in behalf of home missions.

PROF. SWING'S CASE.

STATEMENT OF THE PRESBYTERY—LETTER FROM PROF. SWING.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The Chicago Presbytery met to-day, and Rev. Dr. Patterson, Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare a statement of the reasons for the final decision of the Presbytery in the case of Rev. David Swing, in the recent trial for heresy, presented a report, making a long and elaborate justification of the action of the Presbytery, which was received, and placed on file.

The following letter from Prof. Swing was then read, and without action, ordered to be placed on file.

To the Chicago Presbytery:

DEAR BRETHREN: Anxious that my troubles and church relations and doctrines should come all at once, and, if possible, be terminated, and wishing to avoid debate with any brethren, with whom I know the action would find little approval, I availed myself of the telegraph to announce a course upon which my own mind had most fully determined.

At some subsequent meeting of your body I shall request a letter of dismissal, or that you will erase my name from your roll, for I know not which request will be in harmony with your laws or customs. To-day I beg permission only to apologize and state a fragment of argument which induced me to break old ties. All through the past year so much has been said in the Presbyterian papers, and so much has been attempted in Synods and Presbyteries that pointed to me as departing from the faith, my heart felt gradually less and less at home in the household, and thus I began to feel that to withdraw was a step akin to duty. I have always looked upon Church relations as being not simply those of theology, but those of Christian brotherhood, and when by degrees, under repeated attacks by a new enemy, the feeling of brotherhood has been rapidly taken away from my heart, the desire has daily increased to terminate relations which not only conferred no happiness upon me, but conferred power upon another to arraign me from time to time over some dead dogma, or over the middle of a sentence, or over some Sabellian or Mohammedan word. From the stand-point from which I am accustomed to view all reform, it also seems that my withdrawal is demanded now in order to secure to the Synod and to the Assembly that peace which alone can lead to calm review and restrainment of doctrine. If my late prosecutor chooses to force upon the Synod and upon the Assembly an issue of this whole matter, and shall compel those bodies to open and settle all questions which should receive five or ten years of the calmest abstract thought, upon him must rest the whole responsibilities of the painful results.

It can easily be seen from the eagerness with which this adjoining synod reaches out after this battle, and from the nervousness which the Assembly has already betrayed over the recent action of your body, that it would be only a mania for war to the knife that could induce any one man to carry to those bodies a debate so radical, so sudden, and so clouded by personal friendships and animosities; the noble attitude assumed last week by your body is lesson enough and battle enough for much time to come. What the Church demands now is peace, that it may think some hours and work for its Master. In all hours it needs peace; as to theology, action; as to Gospel, work, and in days of subsequent peace and soberness not far removed, it can by committees, and without the strong passions that gathered around an "accuser" and an "accused," sit down to refashion its statement of doctrine.

My brethren, in this act I hope I do not withdraw from your gospel mission, but only from a strife forced upon you and me to our deep regret. In all your Christian labors, if there be any moment at which I can help you, count me with you as a fellow-laborer, and when any accuser looks around for a subject to be used for militant purposes, will you not join with me in blessing God that such a peculiar passion must at last languish for want of a victim? Hoping that God will confer his blessings upon your path, and upon mine also, I remain, as ever, your brother,

DAVID SWING.

The Presbytery then adjourned.

THE WINTERMUTE TRIAL.

A WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE—EVIDENCE THAT M'COOK WAS ARMED.

YANKTON, Dakota Territory, May 25.—In the trial of Wintermute for the killing of Gen. McCook, the principal witness on Saturday was one "English Pete," who testified to being present at the meeting and witnessing the affray, and attempting to take a revolver from the hand of Gen. McCook and rushing into the court-room afterward. He said that in attempting to wrest the weapon from McCook's hand it went off and shot witness in the hand; that six months afterward, in March last, witness took a piece of the bullet out of his hand with the aid of a jack-knife. On his cross-examination witness said that he went to work with an ax a few days after the shooting, and subsequently disappeared without letting any one know of his whereabouts. He has since been in Wisconsin until a short time ago, when one of the counsel for the defense found him there and paid his fare here, and promised to pay him $1 a day and his expenses during the trial. Witness said Gen. McCook did not have his hands up when he came into the room after the firing of the first shot, contrary to the almost unbroken testimony of the other witnesses on both sides. The foundation was laid on the cross-examination to impeach the testimony of this witness, by four well-known citizens, to whom, it is said, he showed his hand after the shooting, and declared that Wintermute hid his pistol, and that he (the witness) hurt his hand in trying to take Wintermute's pistol away from him. Thus far the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution and the defense has been very conflicting on many important points. Nearly all the evidence to day was of a medical nature. The case will probably go to the jury on Friday or Saturday.

THE SOUTHERN INUNDATIONS.

EXTENT OF THE SUFFERING AND THE CONTINUANCE OF RELIEF.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The bill introduced by Representative Morey, of Louisiana, to-day for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi, appropriates $750,000 for that purpose. Last week the Senators and Representatives from the suffering Southern States held a meeting for the purpose of considering the question of further relief, and a subcommittee of one member from each of the three suffering States, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, was appointed to collect official information as to the number of sufferers, the extent of the destitution, and the length of time for which aid will have to be supplied. The report of the subcommittee was prepared to-day, and shows that not less than 80,000 persons will be absolutely dependent on Government, and other outside aid, until the crops can be raised, which will be about the 1st of September. To feed this number will cost not less than $1,000,000, a fourth of which amount, it is expected, will be contributed by citizens of the North and West. The extent of suffering and destitution, the committee say, cannot be realized by the country at large. Boston has contributed more largely than any other city.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The following is the programme of the order of examinations which commenced yesterday at the New-York University, with the subjects for each day's examination:

Monday, May 25.—Junior—Oral natural philosophy and astronomy. Sophomore—Written English literature.

Tuesday, May 26.—Junior—Oral history and logic. Sophomore—Written Latin.

Wednesday, May 27.—Junior—Oral Latin. Freshman—Written mathematics.

Thursday, May 28.—Junior—Oral Greek; written and oral engineering. Freshman—Written and oral rhetoric.

Friday, May 29.—Junior—Written and oral mechanics and architectural drawing. Sophomore—Written and oral engineering. Freshman—Written Greek.

Monday, June 1.—Junior—Written history and logic. Sophomore—Oral trigonometry and analytical geometry.

Tuesday, June 2—Junior—Written natural philosophy and astronomy. Sophomore—Oral chemistry.

Wednesday, June 3—Sophomore—Oral Greek and mechanical and architectural drawing. Freshman—Written Latin.

Thursday, June 4—Junior—Written Greek. Sophomore—Oral English literature.

Friday, June 5—Sophomore—Oral Latin. Freshman—Oral and written French and German.

Monday, June 8—Sophomore—Written trigonometry and analytical geometry. Freshman—Oral mathematics.

Tuesday, June 9—Junior—Written Latin. Freshman—Oral Greek.

Wednesday, June 10—Sophomore—Written Greek and mechanical and architectural drawing. Freshman—Oral Latin.

Thursday, June 11—Sophomore—Written chemistry. Freshman—Oral modern languages.

Friday, June 12—Junior—Written modern languages. Freshman—Oral modern languages.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The revival of "King John" at Booth's last evening was eminently satisfactory, and was received with very appreciable favor by one of the largest audiences assembled at the theatre during the season just coming to a close. It was made the medium of Mr. J. B. Booth's first appearance this year, and on this account an unusually cordial greeting was accorded him. Then, Mrs. J. B. Booth came again before the public, and Mr. McCullough gave his most effective services in the rôle of *Falconbridge*. The part of *King John* was played by Mr. Booth, and Mrs. Booth was the representative of *Constance*. In these leading rôles, at all events, the cast was unusually strong; but the defect which seems to be inherent to all Shakespearean representations of committing parts of lesser importance to actors who come in some sense within the automaton category, was not wholly absent from this revival. Doubtless, on these occasions, there are exigencies which no theatrical management can altogether successfully meet, but it is at least unfortunate that this should be so. Possibly "King John" is one of the least interesting of the great dramatist's historical tragedies, but when suitably put upon the stage, as in the case of Charles Kean's revivals, it has attractions akin to those of Shakespeare's more popular works. In last evening's revival there was much to be commended. There were some of the crudities which cannot be entirely avoided under such circumstances; but the leading rôles were so well sustained, the average acting was so respectable, and the setting of the play so historically accurate, that the impression the performance left was quite gratifying. Those who entertained a vivid recollection of Charles Kean's *King John* might not be altogether pleased with Mr. Booth's impersonation, but they would be compelled, at least, to acknowledge the numerous merits of the later performance. The audience, not guided by such a standard, would surely be more demonstrative in its approval, and this was the case last evening. The fervor, but at the same time well-regulated force of Mrs. Booth's acting, elicited hearty plaudits, and the lady was several times summoned before the curtain to receive a further tribute of commendation. Mr. McCullough's *Falconbridge* was a very effective impersonation, and had a pleasant dash of *insouciance* that rendered it particularly acceptable. "King John" will be played every evening during the week, and at the matinée Saturday.

SPECTACLE AT NIBLO'S.

"The Lady of the Lake," a spectacular drama founded, of course, on Scott's poem, was represented at Niblo's Theatre last evening. "The Lady of the Lake" was performed in this City some years ago, and a recollection of the success it then attained no doubt recommended it for reproduction at present. It is a mere framework for pretty scenery, marches, countermarches, and dancing, but no one expects more from a spectacular drama. Its worst feature is that it has an old-fashioned air about it. Play-goers have become used to "The Black Crook," which makes no steady demand upon the attention of an audience, but they have lost whatever taste they may once have possessed for the mixture of big words, broadsword combats and processions which made up an entertainment of the same sort twenty years ago. Strange as the medley seems, however, there are points in the "Lady of the Lake" which are positively interesting and effective. The encounters between *Roderick Dhu* and *Fitz James*, personated respectively by Messrs. Eddy and Thorne, are carried on with great spirit by both performers; the death of *Lady Margaret*, embodied by Miss Ida Vernon, is very touching, and, to be brief, the general acting is good and forcible. The scenery and pageants in the spectacle are particularly fine; the stage is often crowded with Highlanders—the "genuine article"—by the way, being so plentiful that it is about to resort to canvas figures to add to the eloquence of the picture—and the services of a small chorus, a large drum corps and a dozen buglers are occasionally called into requisition. The audience, last night, was quite large and demonstrative; we should feel greater confidence in a continuance of public favor, however, if the piece were, so to speak, more modern.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The New-Orleans artists at the Lyceum Theatre will this evening appear in four pieces: "La Nuit d'Octobre," by De Musset; "La Veillée Allemande," by Dumas; "Un Monsieur qui prend la Monche," and "Une Fille Terrible."

ITALIAN OPERA NEXT SEASON.

Mr. Max Strakosch, who has secured the Academy of Music for two years, with the exclusive privilege of giving Italian opera in the house, has engaged for the ensuing season Mlle. Heilbron, who has made successful débuts at the Paris Italiens and at Covent Garden, in London; Mlle. Donadio; M. Davilliers and Signors Debassini and Benfratelli, tenors; Signor Tagliapietra, baritone, and Signor Fiorini, basso. Mr. Strakosch has re-engaged Miss Cary, Signori Del Puente and Nannetti and Signor Muzio. The management intends, in addition to the favorite works brought out last season, to produce "Fidelio," by Beethoven; "Le Prophète," by Meyerbeer; "Rienzi," by Wagner; "Romeo and Juliet," by Gounod; "Don Carlos," by Verdi; "Cosi Fan Tutte" and "Le Nozze Di Figaro," by Mozart, and "William Tell," by Rossini.

THE TURF.

BALTIMORE RACES—POOL-SELLING.

The Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club begins to-day at the Pimlico Course, Baltimore. There are four races on the programme, the first of which is a dash of two miles, for all ages, with allowances for maidens. In this are entered Joseph Donahue's gr. m. Lizzie Lucas. Bacon & Holland's br. h. Granger. (formerly Frank Hampton,) A. D. Brown's b. c. Coroner, L. Lorillard's ch. h. Village Blacksmith, and W. W. Glenn's ch. c. Merodac. The second race is the Preakness Stake, for three-year olds, one mile and a half; and of the twenty-two entries the starters will be P. Lorillard's br. c. Saxon, A. Belmont's imp. ch. c. King Amadeus, and b. c. Scratch, H. Blandy & Son's ch. c. Dan. O'Hara; Mr. F. Chamberlin's b. c. The Hoaxer, M. H. Sanford's br. c. Brigand, T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. g. Storms, D. J. Crouse's b. c. Culpepper, and T. G. Bacon's ch. f. Huckleberry. The third race is the Handicap Stakes for four-year olds, mile heats, which closed with eighteen nominations, of which the following five will start, viz.: Survivor, 112 pounds; Artist, 109 pounds; Mart Jordan, 106 pounds; Cariboo, 106 pounds, and Catesby, 107 pounds. The steeple-chase, which closes the day's sport, has Prince of Wales, Austrine, Cordelia, Maid of Athens, Wonder, (formerly Buck,) and a ch. g. by Bulletin. There was a very large attendance at Johnson's and Chamberlin's pool-rooms last night, and the betting was brisk at the following rates:

MILE HEATS.			
Survivor	$50	$40	$40
Artist	18	16	15
Cariboo	17	13	12
Catesby, Mart Jordan, }	22	22	13
Total	$107	$91	$80
TWO MILES.			
Lizzie Lucas	$35	$55	$46
Merodac	60	50	50
Granger	40	31	33
Village Blacksmith, Coroner, }	13	14	15
Total	$148	$150	$144
PREAKNESS STAKES.			
King Amadeus, Scratch, } Belmont	$65	$50	$75
Saxon	25	26	35
Brigand	20	20	30
The Hoaxer	18	15	21
Field	26	26	30
Total	$155	$137	$191

THE LOSS OF THE BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR NIOBE.

HALIFAX, May 25.—Further particulars of the disaster of her Majesty's ship Niobe state she went ashore at Cape Blanc, Miquelon, during a dense fog, and will probably prove a total loss. The crew were saved, but were in want of provisions. On receipt of this intelligence the commander of her Majesty's ship Woodlark, the only naval vessel in port, decided to proceed to the assistance of the Niobe, and sailed Saturday night. A French war vessel has also gone to her assistance from St. Pierre, as well as her Majesty's gun-boat Cherub, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Bermuda.

CUBA.

THE ATTEMPT TO WIN OVER THE COLORED POPULATION.

THE DECREE ORGANIZING COLORED REGIMENTS—GEN. CONCHA'S EXPECTATIONS—THE CONSCRIPTION—HOW THE WAR TAX IS PAID.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, May 20, 1874.

The hidden motives or expectations of the Governor General in his recent decree re-establishing the colored militia corps, which was organized in 1776, under the name of Battalion of Mulattoes and Blacks, (Pardos y Morenos,) and suppressed in 1846, at the time of the extensive negro insurrection—the hidden idea, I repeat, of this reorganization of the colored race, by quotas, into battalions to be known as Militia of Color, is to attract the negroes now in the ranks of the insurrectionists. Seeing in the independence of Cuba the freedom of their race, they have embraced the cause of revolt with much ardor, and the articles of the decree have been cunningly worded, holding out inducements in the way of promotion for service and equality with white corps to win them to the Spanish side. Several battalions of this Militia in the field and within the insurrectionary district, it is confidently expected, will serve as the nucleus for the entire negro force of the insurrection to desert to. But Gen. Concha will find that he is much mistaken. However flattered because of their fidelity to Spain, and trusted on that account, it is more probable that the negroes would join their efforts with the insurgents, than that the insurgents of their color will desert the cause of their freedom, and voluntarily put themselves under the rule of Concha, who for years has been hated by them as the incarnation of the slave trade, he having made immense sums during his former commands by permitting the introduction of slaves.

Meantime, the preparations for the drawing of the white Militia are actively progressing. Great is the interest shown over the lists of names now generally posted all over the city, and groups of shirt-sleeved individuals may be observed attentively scanning them. No claims will be admitted by the Government from foreigners or others whose names may have been accidentally included in the lists, until after the drawing, which will take place in the court-yard of the old Custom-house, in the same place where the lottery is drawn. Many are the devices resorted to to escape enrollment in the lists, and the journals are daily answering anxious questions on the subject. The drawing for the colored Militia was made this morning, and the court-yard was filled with a crowd of curious and interested spectators, the negro element naturally predominating. Gen. Concha, with a couple of his aids, attended, to give weight to the ceremony and see fair play.

HOW THE COST OF THE WAR IS PAID.

In conversation with a heavy exporting merchant of this city, your correspondent was enlightened as to the way the Spanish Government makes the United States bear the brunt and pay the expenses of the war in Cuba. The decree of the Captain General establishing an annual income tax and tax on net profits, of ten per cent., is to be treated in the same manner as the extraordinary imposts decreed by the Intendency and Customs authorities of some time back, as *subsidio de guerra* or war tax. Many of the largest merchants compromised by paying a heavy contribution, estimated upon the amount of their business, besides the percentage charged as extra war tax on exports, &c. The merchants among themselves settled that the estimated percentage upon their business was about one-quarter per cent., which was tacked on to every invoice and account sales, making the consumer or shipper abroad actually pay that tax. It is now proposed to compromise again, and pay the Government four or five times the amount of their former contributions, or, in fact, whatever may be the increase demanded of them, and again estimate what increase of percentage it is to the cost of producing the article, say sugar or tobacco, which are the principal exports, and then charge, as before, this percentage as war tax contribution, or whatever else it may be called, and add it to every invoice, account sales, &c., made in the future. The United States, as the principal consumer of Cuba's exports, will thus be forced to pay a great part, if not the greatest, of the expenses of the attempts to end the insurrection.

THE CUBAN PRESS ON THE RODRIGUEZ AFFAIR.

The *Diario de la Marina* comments upon the action of the Grand Jury at New-Orleans, in finding cause for complaint and true bills against the Spanish Consul in that city, as well as the Chief of Police and his agents concerned in the arrest of the Spanish Paymaster, Capt. Rodriguez, who escaped from this island with $40,000 belonging to his regiment. It argues that, whatever other motive there may have been in the action of the grand jury, the principal one was to get rid of an active and zealous Spanish official, who for a number of years has been the terror of all the filibusters residing in New-Orleans, and has consequently deserved well of his country. The *Diario* promises to follow up the matter with vigor. I am reminded here of a story told of a Spanish Paymaster who, about two years ago, escaped to the United States with a large sum of the regimental funds. Upon arriving safely in the States he wrote letters to his former comrades whom he had robbed, giving them his present address, inviting them to call and see him when any of them happened his way, and gratefully thanked them for having contributed to his present felicity.

DOCKRAY'S FATE STILL UNCERTAIN.

The fate of the American, F. A. Dockray, who was arrested at Nuevitas on April 3, is still uncertain. The authorities, represented by Gen. Portillo, commanding that district, ordered his removal to Puerto Principe for trial. It is expected, from the hesitation shown to proceed to extreme measures, that Mr. Dockray's life may be spared. But the entire matter rests with the Governor General, and his decision must be patiently waited for. Dockray has been heard from up to the 14th inst., and is in good spirits, notwithstanding the rigor of his confinement, which has, by reason of poor food and water, rough accommodations, and heat, somewhat affected his health and reduced him in weight.

WAR NEWS.

Gen. Portillo, who has for some time been in command of the Eastern District, and a short time ago considered as the idol of the volunteers, sailed for Spain in the last Spanish mail steamer. Regarding his departure, there is a story current, that awhile ago Concha ordered him to attack the insurgents, to which he replied that he could not depend upon his own troops. Upon which he was immediately recalled to Havana, and, as a consequence, sails for Spain. His Chief of Staff, Col. Goicoechea, arrived here from Puerto Principe, on important business after his departure. He will return in a few days to the Jucaro Trocha, to take command of the Second Brigade of that division. Major Juan Camo, Chief of Staff of the Third Division, has also arrived to confer with the Captain General, and will shortly return to Las Villas. The attention of the Government is called by the *Voz del Comercio*, a paper published at Sancti Spiritus, to the fact that entire families are removing from Manzanillo, Santa Cruz, and Vertientes, ports on the south side of the island, to other towns of the Villas and Vuelta Abajo District. It cannot imagine to what fear these sudden changes of residence may be attributed, as they were not made during the time the insurrection was at its height. The *Comercio* urges the authorities to watch such parties and ascertain their antecedents, means of living, and, in short, to keep a sharp lookout for them.

MUNICIPAL REFORMS INAUGURATED.

Don Juiian De Lulueta, the new Alcalde Corregidor or Mayor of this city, has, since his appointment, been actively engaged in improving the condition of the city, and insuring better protection to life, property, and morals. The Police are actively engaged in raiding on gambling-houses, breaking up illicit meetings, and persecuting the *vagos* or loafers. By a system of changing the Police from one ward to another—a plan which might be adopted to advantage elsewhere—good results are obtained. The Mayor has issued a decree intended to keep the public drives and walks free from undesirable attendants. It is a measure which gives much satisfaction, as for a long time past the Pases Tacon, the favorite Sunday drive of the Havana belles, has been so thronged by the hired carriages of disreputable persons, that respectable ladies have been almost driven away.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rain has commenced to fall in various places of the island, and been gratefully welcomed. The drought thus far has been unusual, and fears were entertained for the coming sugar crop.... The United States frigate Worcester, Capt. Whiting commanding, with Admiral Scott on board, came into port from Key West on Saturday last, and sailed the same evening.... From Sancti Spiritus it is reported that on Sunday afternoon, the 10th inst., the United States steamer Shawmut, Capt. Howson, anchored within three miles of the wharf, at Tunas Bay, and her commander came ashore. The marine authorities offered a pilot, and invited Capt. Howson to come into the bay to the wharf, but the invitation was refused, and the Shawmut sailed the same evening.... The German war steamer Augusta has arrived at Santiago de Cuba.

SCOTLAND AS IT IS.

REV. DR. TULLOCH ON ITS RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL CONDITION.

Last evening, Very Rev. Dr. Tulloch, Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's, Scotland, delivered an address before a large audience in the Thirty-fourth Street Presbyterian Church, the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Thomson, presiding. The subject was "Scotland as It Is," and this subject he divided into three heads—the religious, the social, and the political. He did not come to this country, he said, for the purpose of lecturing, but Dr. Thomson being an old friend of his, and a native of St. Andrew's, he could not refuse his request to say a few words to them. THE NEW-YORK TIMES of that morning supplied him with a text "Scotland as It Is." He first referred to its political position, and on this subject he said he did not wish to speak to any great extent. Scotland belongs politically to the Liberal Party, and the evidence of this fact was strikingly shown in the great majority which she gave Mr. Gladstone in 1868, when the question of the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland was before the country. They believed that the Established Church in Ireland was not a national Church but an alien one. It was on this ground that Scotland supported Mr. Gladstone in 1868. There were, of course, he said, a large number in Scotland who went for disestablishment of all churches, but they did not amount to one-third of the population. The Scotch people were not, he said, radical in a subversive sense. Extreme radicalism was not looked upon with favor, and those who preached radicalism were looked upon with suspicion. Even if a majority were in favor of overthrowing the National Church of Scotland it would be no easy matter to do it. There was a large class of respectable citizens in every country who did not go to the public platform or write in the newspapers. The men who shout most are not usually the wisest nor the best men in the country. Mr. Gladstone found this fact out at the last election, when the ballot brought the silent voter to the surface. The speaker believed there was no class in Scotland who wished to subvert the Monarchy. The Queen was regarded with great respect and affectionate esteem. Although he was in favor of a monarchy in England, he believed that monarchism was not suited to new countries. He spoke in laudatory terms of the Queen, and said that it would never be known all that the world owes to her. The speaker next alluded to the social condition of his country, which, in one point of view, was a subject of congratulation. It was peaceful and orderly, and since the famous '45 they had no great social disturbance in Scotland. All classes are now cordially united, but in Scotland, as in all other countries, there is a vast amount of social suffering, of social misery, especially in large towns such as Glasgow and Edinburgh. This was, he said, due to love of drink, for which unfortunately his countrymen had a reputation. He was not going to deny it, but "the climate," he said, "might have something to say to it." This was the great social misfortune under which they labored; he was not going to defend it, but how to eradicate it he could not say. Social amusements would go far to counteract the evil, but these were difficult of obtainment in Scotland, in consequence of the climate, as there were only a few weeks in the year when it was possible for the people to enjoy themselves out of doors. The great mass of the drinking people were not a church-going population. The amount of the non-church-going population is, he said, frightful in Glasgow and Edinburgh. He was sorry to say that a large number of superior artisans were not church-going people. Efforts have, he said, been made to reach this class, but before they are successful the church will have to modify its system. The churches in New-York seemed to him to be mainly for the respectable classes—for people who can pay for pews and come to church decently clad. No church is doing its duty which is filled exclusively with this class. A church that is not filled to a great extent with the poor is not looked upon in the old country with much favor. The difficulty cannot be met by providing one church for the rich and another for the poor, but by bringing the rich and the poor together. If a church is to be a living Church it must preach the gospel to the poor. The reverend gentleman next referred to the religious condition of Scotland. There are, he said, three large Presbyterian bodies, and the Episcopalians only numbered two per cent of the population. The Presbyterians were divided in three classes—the old National Church, the Free Church, and the United Presbyterian Church. The old National Church was by far the largest, being about double that of any other body. It comprised half of the population, or roughly about 1,500,000, while about one-fourth, or 750,000, belonged to the Free Church, one-seventh to the United Presbyterian Church, one-eleventh to the Roman Catholic Church, and about one-forty-fourth to the Episcopalians. The old Church has, he said, rallied in the towns, and in the country districts it never diminished, but it was only fair to say that north of the Caledonian Canal the old Church never rallied since the shock of 1743. The Free Church was the dominant one in this district, and this body was in many respects to be commended for the heroism with which it carried out its objects. The United Presbyterians were voluntarists, and were opposed to a State Church. Irrespective of this their "spiritual independence" kept them apart from the old Church, but he never could understand what this "spiritual independence" meant. Any member of the old Church of Scotland was at liberty to preach the Gospel. There was, he said, a bill introduced into the House of Lords ten days ago for the abolition of patronage, and this bill, if it passes, might, he said, pave the way for a union of the churches. He next referred to the growing taste for music in the churches, but it was not allowed in the Free Church. He advocated a revision of the litargy, and alluding to dissensions in the church in consequence of "religious thoughts," he strongly urged a spirit of conciliation. They could not stop the spirit of religious inquiry and they should make room for it, otherwise the Church will find itself disintegrated. He regretted that Prof. Swing, of Chicago, had severed his connection from the Church, but he hoped soon to see the Churches allowing free scope to this spirit of inquiry and yet retain evangelical truth, [Loud applause.] A vote of thanks having been passed to the reverend gentleman, the proceedings were brought to a close.

SEQUEL TO A BUILDING ACCIDENT.

The trial of Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., for manslaughter, was commenced yesterday morning, in the Passaic County Court of General Sessions. There are two indictments against Speer for the killing of Councilman George McLean and William Barclay, by the fall of his building, in Passaic, on the 4th of December last. The indictments charge him with manslaughter in that he failed to have the building properly and securely erected. Only one of the indictments was taken up yesterday. Attorney General Gilchrist appeared to assist District Attorney Hopper in the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Albert Comstock, of Paterson, and Jonathan Dixon, Jr., of Jersey City. After a jury had been procured the Attorney General opened for the State, and recited the facts of the case. Two men had been killed, he said, by the fall of a building on a public corner in Passaic, which was in course of erection by the prisoner. The defendant procured plans in 1872 for a two-story and French-roof building, but he made it three stories high. The materials used were very slight, being only two inches thick. The building had a very frail appearance, and Mr. Speer's attention had been directed to its apparent weakness. It also appeared that the edifice was not properly secured and braced while it was in course of erection. The defendant should be held responsible because the erection of the building was entirely under his personal care. James H. Carpenter, an architect, testified that Mr. Speer directed him to prepare plans for a building as cheaply as possible, but his plans and elevations were altered while the building was in progress. The witness pointed out how the alteration of the plans weakened the building so much that it could not avoid falling unless properly braced. He believed the fall was caused by superincumbent weight, and not by lateral pressure. The want of braces was another cause of the failing. Witness was being cross-examined when the Court adjourned.

THE ABSCONDING CENTRAL RAILROAD CLERK.

Young Van Vesler, the clerk who absconded with $30,000 from the Grand Central Depot, is reported to have been seen in Warrensburg, in this State. It is said that he entered a store in that town and purchased some crackers and cheese, and is supposed to be making his way toward Canada. The detectives are still engaged in searching for the fugitive.

THE KID GLOVE LARCENIES.

Marcus Samuel, of No. 395 Eighth avenue, and William Samuel, of No. 431 Eighth avenue, dry-goods men, were indicted for receiving stolen goods, about two months since, and with having been concerned with Saul Adams in receiving 484 pairs of kid gloves, stolen from Harris Brothers. Bench-warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused, and intrusted to Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's Office, for execution. On proceeding to arrest the Samuels, however, the officer found that they had both left the City. On Saturday night they returned, and were immediately arrested by O'Connor, who brought them to the District Attorney's Office yesterday. Bail was fixed at $2,500 in each case, which was furnished by Joseph Green, No. 12 Bowery, who became bondsman for Marcus Samuel, and Louis Turk, of No. 441 Eighth avenue, gave bonds for the other prisoner's appearance.

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

PREPARING FOR HIS ARRIVAL—THE COMMUNISTS TO TENDER HIM A PUBLIC DINNER.

The telegram announcing that Henri Rochefort would probably reach this City on Friday next was received by the Communists here yesterday with great enthusiasm. A committee from the Communists, of which Mr. Ely May is to be Chairman, is to meet Mr. Rochefort a short distance out of the City. They will board the train, and returning with him to the City, will accompany him to a hotel. It has been settled that a grand banquet is to be given in the Germania Assembly Rooms, to which as many Communists as can be accommodated in the hall are to be invited. Whether this banquet is to be upon Saturday or Monday evening has not yet been decided upon. From telegrams that were received yesterday it is believed that M. Rochefort, accompanied by M. Olivier, will reach Chicago on Wednesday night. They intend to stay in Chicago over night, and there will receive the congratulations of the members of the Commune who live in that city. Leaving Chicago at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, they would reach this City on Friday afternoon. It is not known here by what route they will arrive in New-York, but M. Rochefort will telegraph to M. May in season for the committee to make their arrangements to meet him on the train. There have been many rumors current as to where M. Rochefort intends to make his home. Some believe that he will go to Switzerland and there connect himself with some newspaper by which he can attack MacMahon's Government. Others say that he has decided to make Belgium his residence, because there he can live in greater security than in other countries and still be so near that in the event of a change of politics in France he can materially influence the situation. But the leaders of the Commune, who have communicated with him, and who claim to understand his plans and motives best, say that after he leaves New-York he will go to England, and will make that country his home until such a change of rulers is made as will permit him again to live in Paris. His two children by the woman whom he married on her death-bed, after that he had been made a prisoner, will there join him, and he will superintend their education in England. It has been hinted that the fact that the Ex-Empress and the son of Napoleon III. reside in England has influenced M. Rochefort in choosing his future home.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE CONGRESSMAN MELLISH.

A meeting of the National Republican Union of New-York was held last night at the rooms of the National Literary Association, No. 139 Eighth street, Mr. Geo. S. McWatters in the chair. The National Republican Union was organized a short time ago, and Hon. David B. Mellish was unanimously elected President. The success of the organization has been greatly due to the zealous and untiring labors of Mr. Mellish, and his death is sincerely regretted by the members. Remarks eulogistic of the deceased were made by Messrs. Nathaniel Appleton, Jas. A. Lucas, the Chairman, and others, after which the following resolutions, offered by F. J. Ottarson, were adopted:

Whereas, The death of Hon. D. B. Mellish, first President of this Union, under peculiarly painful circumstances—an event alike sudden and unlooked for—demands more than a passing notice,

Resolved, That in this bereavement the country has lost a valuable citizen; the City and State a faithful and honest representative; Congress a zealous and conscientious member; his family a considerate and loving husband and father; and the society one whose modest life and example are worthy of praise and imitation.

Resolved, That the National Republican Union of New-York extends to the widow and children of their first President the heartfelt sympathy and condolence of every officer and member, in this painful bereavement, and assure them of their continued friendship and good services.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the officers of the Union, and published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and that a copy be engrossed and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

RUMORED CHARGES AGAINST EX-GOVERNOR HOFFMAN.

A rumor was in circulation a few days since, to the effect that certain disclosures had been made by a relative of Ex-Governor Hoffman, and that the latter was about to be indicted for malfeasance in office. On Saturday last, District Attorney Phelps received a letter from Judge Leonard, on the part of Hoffman, desiring to know whether the rumor was true and stating that if such were the case the Ex-Governor wished to know it, so that he might immediately return and meet any charges against him. District Attorney Phelps states that he has no knowledge of any charges against Hoffman, and had not heard of the rumor before receiving Judge Leonard's communication.

A DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL SHOT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 25.—Deputy United States Marshal W. D. Hildreth was shot near Hillsboro, Coffee County, on Friday, by a man named Saunders, who had been one of a party to an alleged Kuklux outrage.

"Luxurene!" GREAT DISCOVERY! DEODORIZED COCOA and OTHER OILS, INCOMPARABLE as a cooling and refreshing hair OIL dressing. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Removal.

Ferry to Staten Island, for New-Brighton, West Brighton, and Port Richmond, now leaves from the South Ferry, Whitehall st., at the foot of Broadway.

Freight received on Pier No. 1 East River.—*Advertisement.*

Neuralgic Pains, Inflamed, Swollen, and Enlarged Joints on the hands or feet, Bunions. Cure guaranteed. Wm. M. Giles & Co.'s Iodide Ammonia Liniment. Sold by Hudnut, *Herald* Building. Depot No. 451 6th av. Davis, corner 36th st. and 3d av. 50c. and $1 per bottle.—*Advertisement.*

Don't buy an "Elastic Truss" till you have seen POMEROY'S. Price, $4, at No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cooking Extracts

Are the best.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Diseases of the Blood.

"The Blood is the Life." When this source is corrupted, the painful and sorrow-producing effects are visible in many shapes. The multifarious forms in which it manifests itself would form subjects upon which I might write volumes. But as all the varied forms of disease which depend upon bad blood are cured, or best treated, by such medicines as take up from this fluid and excrete from the system the noxious elements, it is not of practical importance that I should describe each. For instance, medical authors describe about fifty varieties of skin disease, but as they all require for their cure very similar treatment it is of no practical utility to know just what name to apply to a certain form of skin disease, so you know how best to cure it. Then, again, I might go on and describe various kinds of scrofulous sores, fever sores, white swellings, enlarged glands, and ulcers of varying appearance; might describe how virulent poison may show itself in various forms of eruptions, ulcers, sore throat, bony tumors, &c.; but as all these various appearing manifestations of bad blood are cured by a uniform means, I deem such a course unnecessary. Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the great fountain of life, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will all return to us. For this purpose Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY and PURGATIVE PELLETS are pre-eminently the articles needed. They are warranted to cure Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose Rash or Erysipelas, Ring-worms, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Eruptions, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Rough Skin, Scurf, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Tumors, Old Sores, or Swellings, Affections of the Skin, Throat, and Bones, and Ulcers of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and Lungs.

Seven Millions of Pores.

All day and all night the exhausted particles of every human system are passing off through seven millions of quarter-inch hose—that being about the length of the sweat-ducts connected with the pores. If these are obstructed sickness ensues; if they were sealed up the consequence would be death. It is one of the provinces of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to keep the superficial escape pipes open, as well as those larger excretory organs, the bowels. The stomach and the skin sympathize, and it is through the stomach that the Bitters act upon the cuticle, keeping it moist, elastic, and unfevered. The famous vegetable invigorant is a marvelous medicine; no other preparation known contains such a variety of curative and preservative elements, or acts, at the same time, in such a variety of beneficial ways. In dyspepsia it strengthens the stomach, improves the appetite, and controls the liver; in fever and ague it breaks up the fits; in cases of physical prostration it is literally a vital specific.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.

WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

We have no branch offices.

Atkinson's Extract White Rose.

55c. a bottle. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av.

**Brooks' Boots and Shoes.—The largest assortment of good boots in the City. Established in 1848. Now at No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

HAMILTON—CRAIG.—At St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, by Rev. Dr. Hodges, May 21, 1874, ALLAN MCLANE HAMILTON, M. D., of New-York, to Miss FLORENCE RUTGERS CRAIG, daughter of the late Pinckney Craig, of Tallahassee, Fla.

STRANGE—TAYLOR.—May 6, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, assisted by Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., JEANNIE MARKS, daughter of Henry J. Taylor, to THEODORE A. STRANGE.

YERGENS—BLIVEN.—On Thursday, 21st inst., at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., CHRISTIAN F. W. YERGENS to EMMA PAMELA, only daughter of Charles Bliven, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Monday morning, 25th inst., after several weeks' illness, WILLIAM ALLEN, formerly of the mercantile firm of Allen, McLean & Bulkley, of this City, in the 55th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner 6th av. and West 34th st., on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 9:30 A. M. His remains will be taken to Meriden, Conn., for interment.

BILLINGS.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Sunday, May 24, JOHN H. BILLINGS, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, May 27, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

BLUNT.—On Sunday, May 24, ANNA, wife of Geo. W. Blunt.

The funeral will take place at 2 P. M., on Tuesday, May 26, from her late residence, No. 123 West 45th st.

COREY.—Saturday, May 23, LAURA BRUSH, youngest daughter of Robert P. and Margaret M. Corey, aged 2 years, 7 months, and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 112 Clymer st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, May 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COOLEDGE.—On Friday morning, 22d inst., after a lingering illness, WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE, in his 57th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 667 5th av., (near 53d st.,) on Tuesday, 26th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DUYCKINCK.—On Monday, May 25, RICHARD BANKER DUYCKINCK, Sr., in the 94th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, as well as those of his son, R. B. Duyckinck, and of his son-in-law, Isaac R. Cornell, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 56 Clark st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

EVERETT.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, May 24, CORNELIUS L., son of John L. Everett, in the 42d year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, at Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, May 27, at 12 M. Trains leave foot of Liberty st., Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at 9 and 10:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Plainfield Depot on the arrival of trains.

FELT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 24, 1874, after a short and painful illness, ALETTA LOTT, wife of Chauncey M. Felt, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, May 26, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her father, Englebert Lott, at Bath, Long Island.

FLOYD-JONES.—In San Francisco, Cal., 23d May, infant, MARY S. LORD, wife of Edward Floyd-Jones.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HADLEY.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, May 24, of diphtheria, ADELE W., only daughter of Henry C. and Fanny D. Hadley, in the 7th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her parents, No 239 West 51st st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Our little angel.

HOPWOOD.—On Sunday, May 24, at Brooklyn, E. D., Long Island, HENRY T. HOPWOOD, formerly of London, England, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 93 Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D., at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, May 27.

☞ English papers please copy.

HOMANS.—On Saturday night, May 23, I. SMITH HOMANS, in his 67th year.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 12:30 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 205 West 56th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HUSTACE.—On Saturday, 23d, inst., of pneumonia, WILLIAM L., son of William and R. Maria Hustace, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and of his uncle, William E. Treadwell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 413 Madison av., on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 4 P. M.

KIRTLAND.—Suddenly, at Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, May 23, Rev. O. L. KIRTLAND, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from South Street Church, on Wednesday, the 27th, at 2 P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay st. at 11 A. M. and 12 M.

KLOTS.—On Sunday, 24th inst., GEORGE KLOTS, in the 89th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at No. 86 South 10th st., Williamsburg, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M

McCLELLAND.—On Saturday, May 23, JOHN McCLELLAND, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington square, on Tuesday, May 26, at 2 P. M.

POTTER.—Saturday morning, May 23, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles C. Mengel, No. 297 Dean st., Brooklyn, Mrs. ELIZABETH POTTER, aged 75 years.

Funeral services at her late residence on Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

STEARNS.—Suddenly, on May 21, of congestion of the brain, WILLIAM F. STEARNS, of Orange, aged 39 years.

Funeral at the Congregational Church, Orange Valley, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 3:30 P. M., on arrival of train leaving foot of Barclay st., New-York, at 2:30 o'clock.

TUTTLE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 25, after a short illness, SILVESTER TUTTLE.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. John's M. E. Church, Bedford av., Brooklyn, Thursday, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—May 25, of pneumonia, ELIZABETH DAVENPORT, wife of John H. Williams.

Funeral in Philadelphia.

WRIGHT.—At Flushing, Long Island, May 26, Dr. WM. WRIGHT, formerly of Philadelphia, in his 75th year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, corner Boune and Madison avs., Flushing, on Tuesday, May 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 3:30 P. M.

WHEELER.—At Jersey City Heights, on Saturday, May 23, of pneumonia, Mrs. ANN S. WHEELER, widow of Clark B. Wheeler, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Franklin Whitney, Fairmount avenue, near Bergen, Jersey City, on Tuesday, May 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISEASE CONQUEROR—BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER.—There cannot be a doubt, with such evidence daily received:

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3, 1874.

I feel it not only a pleasure, but a duty to make public the benefit I have derived from the use of your Bethesda Water, as my situation has been so well known in this city. My cure must give confidence to many afflicted with kidney diseases. My urine, when I commenced using the water, was almost clear blood, a sample of which I have left with you, also samples as my cure progressed. I am now well, and leave on the steamer on a visit to the Eastern States. I could not feel satisfied without leaving this for the benefit of others afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

WM. H. HOGAN.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

This celebrated water has won its way to public favor on its merits. We hear from many sources of its wonderful cures, from parties entitled to the utmost credence, so there can be no doubt of its almost miraculous properties. It cures the deadly Bright's disease, eradicates all diseases of the kidneys, restores the urinary organs to strength and power; it never fails in restoring diabetics to health; in dyspepsia and all cases of debility, nervous prostration, or loss of powers, acts with unerring certainty, giving new life to a languid and overtaxed system. It is a natural restorer of health, and has performed some of the most wonderful cures of any specific known.

Offices and depot, No. 200 Broadway. Pamphlets free.

A. HAWLEY HEATH, M. D.

DECORATION DAY.

The Memorial Committee for decorating soldiers' graves, May 30, have head-quarters at the "Cottage," Union Square Park, open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. Contributions of flowers received there, or sent for if requested. Memorial ceremonies at Steinway Hall in the evening. Tickets for sale and subscriptions received at the "Cottage," or

EDWARD JARDINE, Chairman.

J. C. PINCKNEY, Treasurer, No. 8 City Hall.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC BANDAGES, &c.—Ruptured persons find "SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES" cool, cleanly, light, perfectly safe, and comfortable; highly polished; used in sea-bathing; no rusting, breaking, chafing, nor strapping. Establishments, No. 717 Broadway, (under New-York Hotel,) and No. 1,347 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Fine assortment. Low prices.

WHITSUNTIDE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The choir of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin will hold its first festival in the church, 45th st., on TUESDAY, May 26, at 8 o'clock. Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer," and a repetition (by general request) of Rossini's "Stabat Mater," will be the principal features of the festival. A collection will be made in aid of the music fund of the church.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1874, will close at this office, as follows: On Tuesday at 11:30 A. M. On Wednesday at 11:30 A. M. On Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, P. M.

CAMPHOR, 35c. A POUND.

WM. M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A.—OBSERVATIONS ON NASAL CATARRH: an abstract from a forthcoming work on throat diseases by A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College, sent free. Address No. 28 East 20th st. "Dr. Williamson's mode of treating catarrh is the result of many years of investigation, and we believe it is the only method by which it can be permanently cured."—*Journal of Medical Science.*

CHOICE NEW MUSIC!—"Whate'er Betide," Millard, 50c.; "Hand that Rocks the World," Thomas, 40c.; "Sweet Angelina," Danks, 30c.; "Conspirators' Chorus," (Mme. Angot,) 30c.; "Storm Step" Galop, Strauss, 35c.; "Lohengrin," Wels, 75c.; "Marguerite" Valse, Gottschalk, 75c.; Strauss' "Carnival Lancers," 50c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, May 25, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Isidore Osorio, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold the premises No. 401 Eighth avenue, south-west corner of Thirtieth street, embracing a lot 21.9 by 70, with a four-story brick building covering same thereon, for $37,000, the purchaser being Henry Duchardt, the owner of a third mortgage on the property. A. H. Muller & Son, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Alvin C. Bradley, Esq., Referee, disposed of the Avenue C Horse Railroad, embracing all the real estate owned by the company, leases, franchises, track, right of way, &c., together with a large amount of other property, such as cars, horses, &c., for $300,000. The road was bought by Beadleston, Knapp & Lowery, for the bondholders. A report of this sale more in detail will be found in another column. The legal sale by D. M. Seaman of three lots on west Ninety-sixth street and three lots in rear on West Ninety-seventh street, west of Eleventh avenue, was adjourned to Monday of next week. No other business was transacted. Concerning the auction held in Brooklyn by Hugh N. Camp, and the auction at Astoria, Long Island, in charge of Jere. Johnson, Jr., reports as to result will be made to-morrow. The proposed sale at Little Neck, Long Island, Wood, Brady & Todd, auctioneers, was adjourned by reason of the storm until Thursday next, the 28th inst.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day are as follows, all but the last named taking place at the Exchange:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, 20.10 by 55.6, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 144 West Twenty-second street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, sale of a lot in Green-Wood Cemetery.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William C. Whitney, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16 by 100, on Seventh avenue, east side, 117.8 feet south of Fourteenth street.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. J. McKenna, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot 20.7 by 100, on Second avenue, south-east corner of Eleventh street. Also, similar sale, M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee, of a house, with a lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue. Also, public auction sale of a frame house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-eighth street, south side, 155 feet west of Second avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two four-story brick houses, with plot 40 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 100 feet west of Lexington avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Darlington, Esq., Referee, of four three-story brown-stone-front houses, each 18.9 by 45, with lots each 99.11 feet deep, on West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, east side, 375 feet east of Seventh avenue. Also, similar sale, John P. O'Niel, Esq., Referee, of a plot of five lots, together in size 100.8 by 125, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-first street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingstone, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 20 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-third street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also, similar sale, Wm. S. Reiley, Esq., Referee, of a house, and lot 16.6 by 100.11 on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, south side, 193.6 feet of Second avenue.

By J. Cole, in Brooklyn, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, executor's sale to close estate of Chas. Kelsey, deceased, of six lots known as Nos. 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 34 Strong place, Brooklyn, the plot having a large three-story basement and attic brick house, a two-story brick stable, a conservatory, and other buildings thereon.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, May 23, plans for new buildings have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

Bleecker street, No. 283, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 65; Morris Jacobs, owner.

West Fifty-third street, south side, 120 feet east of Seventh avenue, six brown-stone first-class dwellings, each four stories, three 18.6 by 55, three 16 by 55; Stevens & Wellington, owners.

Oak street, No. 25, and No. 67 New Chambers street, one brick store and tenement, six stories, 26 by 62.6; C. Kircher, owner.

West Thirtieth street, north side, 235 feet west of Eleventh avenue, one brick stable, two stories, 40 by 31.6; Crane & Clarke, owners.

East Thirty-first street, No. 123, one brick stable, two stories, 18 by 27; Hamar Maroman, owner.

Riverdale avenue, south side, 5,445 feet south of Yonkers and new City line, one frame dwelling, one and a half stories, 32 by 22; Mrs. Goodrich, owner.

West Fifty-third street, north side, 340 feet west of Sixth avenue, two brown-stone first-class dwellings, each four stories, 17.6 by 56; Dr. S. Caro, owner.

West Thirty-first street, No. 428, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 40; Michael Cannon, owner.

Centre street, rear, No. 143, one brick engine shop, one story, 62 by 20; J. B. & J. M. Cornell, owners.

Cedar street, Nos. 76 to 82, and No. 12 Pine street, granite front, first-class store and offices, eight stories, 86 and 32 by 180, estimated cost $480,000; Equitable Life Insurance Company, owners.

Estimated cost of erection of the fifteen buildings enumerated, $673,100.

Unsafe Buildings.

Boulevard, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Fifth street, unsafe chimney; William Dixon, owner.

Houston street, south east corner Crosby street, unsafe iron columns and west gable; C. Sidonberg, owner.

West Fourteenth street, No. 56, unsafe stairs and floors; Wm. H. Pendleton, executor.

Reade street, Nos. 66 and 68, unsafe second-story floor and beams; R. H. McCurdy, executor.

Renwick street, No. 29½, (rear,) unsafe front wall and arches; R. Berrien, executor.

Renwick street, No. 31, (rear,) unsafe north gable and rear walls; Richard Davies, executor.

Clinton street, No. 61, unsafe rear brick piers and area wall; Mrs. Livingston, owner.

Clinton street, No. 63, unsafe foundations and piers; Mrs. Livingston, owner.

Clinton street, No. 65, unsafe piers and foundations; Mrs. Livingston, owner.

West Thirtieth street, No. 212, unsafe front wall; Andrew Walter, owner.

West Nineteenth street, No. 49, unsafe front and rear walls; George De Forrest, owner.

Madison street, No. 406, unsafe front easterly pier; Barclay Estate, owner.

Broadway, south-west corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third street, unsafe basement walls; Mr. Fisher, owner.

Division street, No. 193, unsafe rear gable wall; S. B. Fish, owner.

East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, No. 208, unsafe generally; Levi Adams, owner.

Bleecker street, No. 118, unsafe east pier of front wall; J. J. Herring, owner.

East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, No. 503, unsafe roof and ceilings; owner unknown.

First avenue, north-west corner of Eighteenth street, unsafe generally; Wm. Padian, owner.

Eighth avenue, No. 336, unsafe south wall; C. W. Bloomfield, owner.

Eighth avenue, No. 501, unsafe party column on front; A. & E. Schurzer, owners.

East Twenty-eighth street, No. 136, unsafe generally; D. Bellows, owner.

Nassau street, Nos. 23 and 25, and No. 76 Cedar street, unsafe west wall of extension; Equitable Life Insurance Company, owners of No. 76 Cedar street; of Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau street, G. Mead.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, MAY 25.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

A four-story brick house and lot, No. 401 8th av., s. w. corner 30th st., lot 21.9x70, building covers same	$37,000

By A. H. Muller & Son.

The Avenue C Horse Railroad, all real estate, leases, franchises, and other property owned by company	$300,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, May 23.

Cherry st., No. 37, 17x75.4	$8,650
New st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Union av., 50x154.2	1,400
Sullivan st., n. e. corner Broome st., 21x80	25,000
Same property	28,000
Southern Boulevard, s. e. corner 138th st., 115 x133x160x75	12,500
Water st., s. s., 50.7 ft. w. of Roosevelt st., 50.2x74.7; Front st., n. s., 34 ft. w. of Roosevelt st., 45.11x74.7	120,000
14th st., s. s., 371 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50x103.3	32,000
52d st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.5, ½ part	8,000
53d st., n. s., 254 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x100	13,000
60th st., s. s., 251 ft. w. of 1st av., 52.6x100.5 ½ part	6,000
112th st., n. s., 163.10 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x 100.11	12,500
Lexington av., w. s., 60 ft. s. of 24th st., 20x50	9,500
Lexington av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 61st st., 20x 65	21,000
Talor av., n. w. s., south ½ lot, No. 145, map Belmont village, West Farms, 50x100	350
1st av., n. e. corner 42d st., 90.4x50; 1st av., s. w. corner 43d st., 90.4x50	135,000
8th av., w. s., 23 ft. n. of 16th st., 23x75, 7-9ths part	23,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

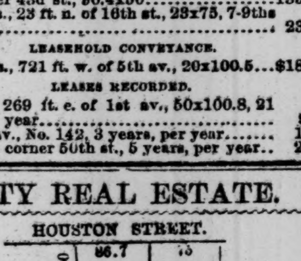
50th st., s. s., 721 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x100.5	$18,000

LEASES RECORDED.

91st., n. s., 269 ft. e. of 1st av., 50x100.8, 21 years, per year	$350
Lexington av., No. 142, 3 years, per year	1,200
3d av., s. w. corner 50th st., 5 years, per year	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSTON STREET.



FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND, situated in the central part of the City, embracing about one acre. See diagram. Apply to SAMUEL WILLETS, No. 303 Pearl st.

FOR SALE—WITH ELEGANT AND COSTLY FURniture and at a current price, or to let, furnished, to a strictly private family, the full-sized four-story stone dwelling a few doors west of 5th av., on north side of 56th st.; one of the most elegant in the City. For permits, apply to R. V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON THE NORTH-EAST corner 58th st. and 11th av., 100x100; terms easy. Apply to JOHN S. DICKERSON & CO., corner Cliff and [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY

TO SECURE THE

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

GRAND CONTINUATION SALE

OF LOTS ON THE

STEVENS ESTATES, ASTORIA,

LONG ISLAND CITY,

AT 10 O'CLOCK P. M., ON PREMISES,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1874,

WHEN ALL REMAINING LOTS WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD, (RAIN OR SHINE,) WITHOUT ANY LIMIT OR RESERVATIONS WHATSOEVER.

FREE EXCURSION AND COLLATION.

GRAFULLA'S 7TH REGIMENT BAND.

HARRISON, THE GREAT SINGER.

NOTE. After selling half of the valuable property belonging to the estate on Monday, May 25, in the midst of a driving rain, it was deemed expedient to postpone sale of balance as per above announcement. Remaining lots are near Ferry landing. Steamer will leave Peck slip at 12 on day of sale. Will stop at 11th st. Free passes (or those already issued will hold good) of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE, ABSOLUTE, AND PEREMPTORY SALE, (no postponement,) by order of the

SUPREME COURT,

under the direction of P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee,

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1874,

at 12 o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway.

5TH AV., SOUTH-EAST CORNER 91ST ST.,

100x125 feet; highest point, best position, and most valuable lots on the entire line of this most elegant avenue of palaces, commanding, as they do, magnificent, unrivaled, and superb views of Central Park, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the charming lake, the Belvidere, and that world-renowned panoramic view of the Hudson, the Palisades, and the entire City of New-York, being 108 feet above tide-water; situate only 100 feet from the entrance to the grand east-side drive, Bridle Path, and the lovely foot-path leading to the Maze or to Mount St. Vincent. Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage. Offices, No. 4 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27,
At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway,

SPLENDID LOTS ON

GRAND BOULEVARD, 152D and 153D STS.,

By order of VARNUM, TURNEY & HARISON, Attorneys.

GRAND BOULEVARD.—Eight lots on east side of Grand Boulevard, comprising entire front, between 152d and 153d sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD STREETS.—Two lots in rear of above, the whole forming a plot 200x125. Title perfect. Terms favorable. Maps at No. 35 PINE ST.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF 185 VACANT LOTS AND GORES BELONGING TO J. CARSON BREVOORT, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn:

CLASSON AVENUE.—13 lots, including two corners.
BUTLER STREET.—33 lots, adjoining above.
DOUGLASS STREET.—36 lots, in rear of above.
FRANKLIN AVENUE.—13 lots, including one corner.
DOUGLASS STREET.—64 lots, and gores adjoining.
CLASSON AVENUE.—3 lots corner of St. Mark's av.
ST. MARK'S AVENUE.—19 lots on both sides, adjoining Classon av.

This property is located on high grades, in the vicinity of good improvements. Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.

40th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 25x100.
54th st., near 6th av., 25x100.
57th st., near 6th av., five lots, 25x100.
66th st., near Madison av., two lots, 25x100.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY IN RICHMOND, Va., for sale.—The Monument Hotel in Richmond, Va., for sale. It is the most eligible location in the South for a first-class hotel. Richmond is divided into Upper and Lower Town. The principal street on Shockoe Hill, (the Upper Town,) is Broad st.; that of the Lower is Main st. They run parallel to each other, and are intersected at right angles by 9th st., up and down which the street cars pass. The Capitol Square extends along 9th st. to Capitol st., and thence along Capitol, 13th, and Bank sts. to 9th at the beginning. The Capitol and Governor's mansion are situated in this square, upon which, between the Capitol and 9th st., is the equestrian statue of Washington by Crawford & Rogers. Grace st., one of the most beautiful and fashionable streets of the city, intersects 9th st. just in front of the Capitol gate. On the eastern corner is situated St. Paul's beautiful Episcopal Church, and on the western the Monument Hotel. Behind on Grace by St. Peter's (Catholic) Cathedral and the residence of the Bishop. The lot upon which the hotel stands fronts on 9th st. 163 feet, and on Grace st. 90 feet, but more than half the lot runs back from 9th st. 130 feet. It commands a view of nearly the whole city, and the lands on the opposite side of James River, the town of Manchester, the various bridges across the river, and the river for miles. So delightful a spot for a residence for Winter and Summer cannot be found in any other city, as many citizens of the North can testify. Being incorporated it can be purchased in shares. A BARGAIN. Refer to the owner, No. 601 Grace st., Richmond.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE at Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., ten minutes from depot; the house is two stories, of brick, square, with wing, and contains fourteen rooms, besides closets, store-rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, &c.; appointments all of the best character; stone fence, coped, on both sides of the house, granite pillars for gateway, with iron gate; location very fine; built at an angle of two streets, and commanding a beautiful view; grounds elegantly laid out; plenty of shade and fruit trees; shrubbery and flowers in abundance; out-buildings ample, and of the best character; large ice-house, filled; price for the whole $8,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., where a photograph may be seen.

AT $10 MONTHLY OR $200 DOWN AND BALance in three years, (suit yourself,) a Flushing Park lot; prices from $600 to $900, which include elegant shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks, excellent schools and church privileges, (10 churches,) for boating and fishing, splendid drives; 120 trains daily, from 5 A. M. till 12:15 P. M.; fare, 8 cents. Take James Slip Ferry at foot Chambers st., or Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and go to HITCHCOCK'S Land office, opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing, or call for map at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, on 3d av., corner 26th st.

FOR SALE.—CLIFFSIDE, ON THE HUDSON; ONE hour and ten minutes from New-York; a charming country seat, unequaled for extensive river and mountain views and perfect healthfulness by any place on the river; 20 acres of land, modern house, gardener's cottage, large barn, and other out-buildings; fruits of all varieties in full bearing; garden planted, with a large variety of vegetables, and the place is in perfect order; possession given at once; will be rented for one year to any person wishing to test the advantages of the place as a residence, before purchasing; fully furnished, at a fair price. Address Box No. 39, Post Office, Nyack, N. Y.

ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN SIDE—ELEGANT residence; about twenty rooms; billiard room; fine head of spring water; gas; every modern improvement; five acres; lawns; forest shade trees; commodious outbuildings; garden; fruit; all in perfect condition; choicest neighborhood. Sale advantageous; price and terms, full particulars.
HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

AT TARRYTOWN WE OFFER FOR SALE A valuable property—Six acres ground, a commodious and handsome house, twelve rooms, all modern conveniences, surrounded by beautiful shade and fruit trees, winding carriage way, and walks tastefully arranged; river view unsurpassed; price $35,000; terms to suit.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT RYE NECK—A pleasant cottage house, with half an acre of ground; water front of sixty feet, and seventy feet on Boston turnpike road; one hour from New-York; plenty of fruit and shade trees, good lawn, &c.; a very desirable small place. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, the furnished Summer residence of the late J. Couper Lord, containing ten acres of lawn and garden; place well furnished with abundance of shade, ornamental, and fruit trees; stable, hot-house, carriage and ice houses. Apply to HENRY TAYLOR, No. 4 Pine st.

AT IRVINGTON, ON HUDSON—A VERY DEsirable residence, with every improvement; two and one-quarter acres, tastefully laid out; river views; unexceptionable surroundings, and the whole in complete order; an immediate purchaser will secure a bargain. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—FURNISHED, AT Fairfield, Conn., on Main av.; in the centre of village, near the depot; house 45x50; has all the modern improvements; superior sea-bathing, &c. To see photograph and further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER S. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT RIVERSIDE, PATERSON, a delightful country residence, ten minutes from depot, containing twenty-two acres of lawn and extension, large and roomy house; horse-cars pass the door. Inquire of DEMEREST & WHITLOCK.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—LOCUST Island, on the Sound, New-Rochelle. Apply to LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, No. 68 Broad st., or OSCAR E. SCHMIDT, No. 22 Burling slip.

LLEWELLYN PARK.—FOR SALE—PLOTS OF different sizes, from 50x200 feet to four acres. Address or call on J. J. THOMPSON, No. 4 Warren st., Room No. 1, City.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM ON BROADWAY, NEAR Reade st., 25x75, with good light; $2,500 per annum or less. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 58 Wall st.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. [illegible]

FULTON STREET.—NEW-YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—The BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM P. BLEAKLEY and others, defendants.—In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale bearing date the 4th day of May, 1874, made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the Referee named in such judgment decree, will sell at public auction on the 4th day of June, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, to wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, with the messuages and buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Fulton street, in the Third Ward of the City of New-York, at present known by the No. 244 Fulton street in said City, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Northerly, in front, by Fulton street southerly, in the rear, by premises conveyed to James W. Westervelt by indenture bearing date the 30th day of April, 1824; easterly by premises conveyed to Israel Cook, by indenture bearing date the 30th day of April, 1824; westerly by property now or late of Garrett Storm. Beginning at a point distant twenty feet westerly from the south-westerly corner of Washington and Fulton streets, and thence running southerly along the premises conveyed as aforesaid to Israel Cook thirty-four feet three inches, thence running westerly along the premises conveyed as aforesaid to the said James W. Westervelt ten feet ten inches, thence running southerly again along the premises so conveyed as aforesaid to the said James W. Westervelt eight feet six inches, thence running westerly along the premises so conveyed as aforesaid to the said James W. Westervelt eight feet six inches to the property now or late of Garrett Storm, thence running northerly nine feet five inches along the property now or late of Garrett Storm to a point nine feet two inches distant westerly from the premises conveyed as aforesaid to the said James W. Westervelt, and thence running northerly again along the property now or late of Garrett Storm thirty-four feet four inches, thence running easterly twenty feet along Fulton street to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, together with one-half of the party walls of all sides of the store now erected on said lot, which party walls are forever to be the joint property of the owners of the said lot and premises and the owners of the premises adjoining the same on all sides.—Dated New-York, May 11, 1874. WILLIAM F. MOTT, JR., Referee.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 9 Murray st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, AT 12 M., AT EXchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

NINETY-SEVENTH STREET—House and out-buildings and three lots on north side 97th st., 125 feet west Grand Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH STREET—Two lots, n. s., 50 feet west of New av. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A FURNISHED MANSION ON THE HUDson River to let, being the late residence of Herman Livingston, Esq.; beautifully located; boating, bathing, and fishing unsurpassed; all the principal trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats stop within a quarter of a mile of the house; personal examination of premises invited. Apply to E. H. BAURHYTE, Catskill Station, or J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, New-York City.

HAVING REMOVED TO THE COUNTRY, I will let or sell my residence, No. 323 West 57th st., at a low price; high ground; street 100 feet wide; near Central Park; lot 25x100; elegant brown-stone front, high stoop, frescoed in oils and paneled throughout, mirrors, gas-fixtures, stationary tubs, refrigerator, &c., and in the centre of one of the handsomest blocks in the City. Apply at No. 11 Great Jones st., to A. J. JOHNSON.

ORANGE, N. J.—LLEWELLYN PARK—Commanding extensive views; handsome French-roofed cottage residence, for Summer or year; unfurnished; (present tenant, removing to a distance, will sell carpets;) containing six bed-rooms; ample closets, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, furnace, range; fine stable, carriage-house; garden made.
HORATIO SILAS BROWN, No. 131 Broadway.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, ONE HOUR FROM New-York, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad; frame house, containing about eleven rooms; grounds consist of nine acres, beautifully laid out in lawn, &c.; fruit and shade trees in abundance; it is three-quarters of a mile from station, near the salt water; rent $1,000 per year, furnished; unfurnished, $800.
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON LONG Island Sound, at Orienta, Mamaroneck, N. Y., one hour from New-York; pleasant neighborhood; double house, with two-story wing, fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements; beautiful shade-trees, plenty of fruit, fine garden. Will rent at a moderate price.
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

TO LET—AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A country residence, fully furnished; fine outbuildings; coach-house and stables; ice-house filled; country healthy and picturesque; one hour and twenty-five minutes to Bedford Station via Harlem Railroad express trains. Apply to RALPH MEAD, JR., Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties slip.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT RYE, WESTchester County, overlooking the Sound, within ten minutes' drive from the depot; high, healthy situation; rent moderate. Apply to JOS. R. KEARNY, office of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall st.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—FURNISHED, A delightful home for the Summer; on river bank; thirteen acres, pond, fruit garden, cows, chickens; gardener, (good groom,) with separate cottage, horses, &c., all at moderate rent. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or R. F. WHITE, Land Agent, Tarrytown.

PELHAM, NEAR PELHAM BRIDGE.—Furnished house, garden, fruit, bathing, fishing, high ground, five minutes' walk of depot of Harlem branch New-Haven Road, one hour by rail and boat to Fulton st.; sixteen trains daily. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW or C. D. BURRILL, No. 68 William st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES—SITUATED ON the shore, to rent for the Summer. Also, two or three handsome places a short distance from the ocean. Catalogues given to applicants.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH.—OWNER LEAVING FOR EUrope; will let furnished, cottage with stable; ample grounds, near depot and sea. Address
PERRY PARKS, Long Branch.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FRENCHMAN AND HIS WIFE, HIGHLY recommended, wish to take charge of a house for the rent, for the Summer, for a family going to the country. Address M. SIMAR, No. 225 East 5th st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSÉ F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.
Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova,
John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held on Monday, June 1, at 12 o'clock, in the office of the company. The polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to 1st June, both inclusive.
JAMES P. HEWITT, Secretary.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILroad Company.—The annual election for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 27 to June 8, inclusive.
THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., BANKERS and financial agents, No. 12 Wall st., make investments for American and European capitalists, organize incorporated companies, and secure additional capital for manufactories, merchants, miners, and other enterprises. Always for sale, money for investments and to loan.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, 1st June next, at the office, No. 58 Wall st. The poll will be open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH,

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO.,

BANKERS,

UNION BUILDING, NO. 52 WILLIAM ST.,

NEW-YORK.

The accounts and agency of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and private firms will receive careful attention.

FOR SALE.

200,000 CHICAGO SOUTH PARK BONDS.
100,000 HYDE PARK WATER BONDS.
100,000 TOWN OF LAKE WATER BONDS.
Also, 500,000 OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
For particulars apply at office of the
New-York State Loan and Trust Co.,
No. 50 Wall st.
H. J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,

CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, held on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected managers for the ensuing year:

CHARLES N. TALBOT,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
ABIEL A. LOW,	THOMAS CORNELL,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,	W. J. HOPPIN,
JAMES M. HALSTED,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,	GEO. CABOT WARD,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,	ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,
THOMAS DICKSON.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
By order of the Board,
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

TENNESSEE BONDS.—THE BANK OF NEW-York having been appointed the Financial Agent of the State of Tennessee to pay the interest on her funded debt in the City of New-York, the Controller of the State has given notice that owing to the necessity of having the proper records for the identification of the coupons of New-York on the 1st of July, no bonds or coupons will be received at Nashville for registration or funding from the 10th of June to the 20th of July.

We continue to give attention to the registering and funding of the old bonds and past due coupons, and advise holders to send them forward promptly for that purpose before the 10th of June. We are prepared to exchange the new funded bonds for the unregistered bonds and past due coupons at a reasonable rate of difference.
NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
No. 41 Broad st.

NOTICE.

TRUSTEES' OFFICE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 114 SOUTH 3D ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1874.

A meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at No. 23 5th av., New-York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of June, 1874, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of acting upon the appointment of a trustee under the said mortgage to fill a vacancy in the trust thereby created.
By direction of the Trustees.
A. B. NETTLETON, Trustees' Agent.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for fifteen Directors of said company, for the then ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election for 1875.
The transfer-books will be closed from May 2 to June 2, 1874.—Dated April 28, 1874.
JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

NOTICE.

TRENTON, N. J., April 27, 1874.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company will be held at their office, in Trenton, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 26th day of May, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
LEROY H. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books of the company will be closed after the 13th inst. until the 2d day of June next.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of the BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY for twenty-one Directors and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 32 Court st., corner of Remsen, in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. Polls open from 10 to 11 A. M.
GEORGE K. BRAND, Secretary.

INSURANCE STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—PRINCIPALS WHO WILL purchase first and second mortgages on desirable near-by New-Jersey improved property at a liberal discount, can address for personal interview, DISCOUNT, Box No. 795 Post Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of June, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Six per cent. interest, commencing the first of each month. Assets, $3,059,015 06. Surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

BLATCHLEY'S

ICE-CREAM FREEZER.

(TINGLEY'S PATENT.)

With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice-cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from five to eight or ten minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble, and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. For sale by the trade generally. If you want the best inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 506 Commerce st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

One Woodruff & Beach Engine, 150-horse power.
Two Hydraulic Presses, 6-inch rams, and two Pumps.
One 4 Cameron Pump.
One 2 Cameron Pump Composition.
Six Copper Kettles, iron jackets, 40x39.
Two Copper Kettles, iron jackets, 30x25.
Two sets Millstones, 48-inch diameter, with Counter Shaft and Pulleys.
Lot of Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Wrought-iron Pipes, and Belting.
Apply corner Milton and West sts., Greenpoint, Long Island.

FOR SALE—THE COMPLETE MACHINERY OF A felt manufactory, now in operation, and capable of producing any kind of this class of goods, plain or printed; has first-class carding-machines, wool and burr pickers, breaker, wool-duster, calendering and felting machines, fulling stocks, dye and scouring tubs, and all the necessary accompaniments; the mill can be had at a low rent, and there is a large supply of water and steam power. Address Box No. 1,245 Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and other good, reliable servants of all nations—Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., conducted by American ladies.

A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN IS DESIROUS of going to California, either as lady's maid or to take charge of children; can be highly recommended by present employers, at No. 2 East 15th st., New-York. Inquire for Annie Hope.

AT MRS. LOWE'S, NOS. 316 AND 318 BOWery, entrance on Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants, for all capacities.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell. Competent and reliable servants; highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a steady, well-experienced woman, who understands her duties as chamber-maid, and is a good family seamstress; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine; is willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress; understands both branches thoroughly; has seven years' reference from last place. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT young woman, as first-class chamber-maid; will assist as parlor-maid, or do up ladies' fineries; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German girl, who speaks English, as chamber-maid and plain sewing in a private family; is willing to make herself useful in a household; City reference. Call at No. 252 10th av., first floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid and waitress, or would do sewing; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 76 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 126 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS—CAN operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a good plain seamstress; willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 27 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A THOROUGH chamber or parlor maid; City or country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 East 20th st., top room, back.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and seamstress; would take charge of grown children. Apply at her present employer's, No. 39 West 48th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent woman as chamber and parlor maid. Apply at present employer's, No. 16 East 10th st., on Tuesday morning.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent woman, as chamber-maid and parlor-maid; Apply on Tuesday morning at present employer's, No. 16 East 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do chamber-work, waiting, and assist in washing; City or country; City reference. Call at 4 Horatio st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a neat, respectable girl, who is a good chamber-maid; also an excellent family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; no objection to assist in the care of children; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and very fond of children; is also a plain seamstress; unexceptionable references. Inquire for U. at Odell's Swedish Bureau No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable Scotch girls, who desire a situation together: cook understands her business thoroughly; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in a superior style; chamber-maid is very quick and orderly, and a willing, well-tempered girl; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO sisters, young women, thoroughly capable, as cook, washer, and ironer; chamber-work, waitress, general house-work, care of milk, butter, biscuits, &c.; neat, prompt, obliging; best City reference; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—IN BOARDING-HOUSE BY A WELL EXperienced woman, who understands her business thoroughly: cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in best style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young Welsh woman, with excellent reference; understands her business; is not afraid of work, and willing to leave the City; understands milk and butter; makes bread and biscuit, &c.; wants a steady place. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO ENGLISH GIRLS, WITH first-class references, to cook, wash, and iron and up-stairs work; are thoroughly competent servants, and are willing to do the work of an ordinary family together; a good cook; are both neat; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMan, with very best City reference, in a private, Christian family, who are particular in their class of servants; does cooking, washing, and ironing, or cooking alone; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A quiet, steady young woman, who understands her business in every branch; makes good bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; very best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can do all kinds cooking desired in a gentleman's family; is neat and tidy; has six years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK FOR HOTEL OR BOARDING-HOUSE, OR private, either; City or country; is a thoroughly competent cook in all its branches; is civil and obliging; has good references; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—BY a Protestant woman as first-class cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and will assist with the washing; can furnish the best of reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class cook; can do all kinds of French, German, and English cooking; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country during Summer; good reference. Apply at corner of 50th st. and Broadway, in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all branches of French, German, and English cooking; best reference. Address M. T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WHO CAN do French, English, and German cooking; is a first-rate pastry cook and good baker; has best of reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO VERY well recommended German girls, sisters, as cook and chamber-maid or nurse. Inquire at No. 279 Bowery, entrance on Houston st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; CITY or country; a real cordon bleue, with good references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN CITY OR country; understands meats, soups, &c.; is a first-class pastry cook. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; can be well recommended by her present employer. Apply at No. 155 East 34th st., for two days, between 10 and 12 A. M.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, AS COOK; will assist with washing, or would do general house-work; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 220 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook in all branches; will assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 319 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, PROTESTANT, IN A gentleman's family; with good City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Address S. G., No. 207 East 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; thoroughly understands her business; willing to assist with course washing if required; good references. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family for the City. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 12 East 40th st.; call from 10 to 4.

COOK.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG WOMAN as cook and assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 447 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; best reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 36 East 37th st., Tuesday, between 10 and 12.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, and assist in the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 614 Lexington av., near 53d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, industrious girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; a reliable, intelligent, and economical servant; good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH COOK, JUST FROM CANada; understands her business in all its branches; excellent baker; good reference; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 122 East Houston st., corner 2d av., top floor, Room No. 14.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; excellent City reference. Call at No. 19 West 16th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant girl as dress-maker and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine thoroughly; would assist with children; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 206 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER, GOOD cutter and fitter, in families by the day; first-class reference; terms moderate. Address E. D., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, employment by the week or month; can furnish the best City reference. Can be seen at Mrs. Jakob's, No. 170 3d av., in the store.

FAMILIES DESIRING FRENCH, GERMAN, English, or Swedish servants, for any capacity, City and country, with best references, which are strictly requested, should apply at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

GOVERNESS.—BY A NURSERY GOVERNESS, speaking several languages, with ten years' City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

HOUSE-CLEANING.—A RESPECTABLE COLored woman wishes to go out by the day to do house-cleaning. Call at No. 122 West 26th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man and wife, without incumbrances, to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 229 East 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH girl, with good reference; can cook, wash, and iron; a steady place for general house-work; makes bread; is a good washer and ironer; willing to go to the country; understands milk. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A French young woman as maid for one or two ladies; is an excellent hair-dresser and dress-maker, and a first-class seamstress; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PERSON WHO UNDERstands dress-making and hair-dressing; a place with one or two ladies; has no objection to the country or to travel; speaks French well; has good reference. Address A. V., *Times* West-side Office, 308 West 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; is a fine worker; has the best of references; first-class family; country preferred. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with best City reference, in a private family. Call at No. 668 3d av., between 42d and 43d sts., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; City or country; good references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-maid and Seamstress, or Nurse.—By a highly-respectable and recommended young woman; can do all kinds of family sewing, cut, and fit, operate on machines, dress-make; experienced nurse for young or growing children. Apply at No. 309 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL, WITH no airs, respectable and intelligent, to mind children and do plain sewing or chamber-work; is anxious to live where her work will be superintended personally by the mistress; and will try to adopt the ways of any well-regulated family; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; is a competent nurse; can cut and fit for children; is thorough operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is neat and tidy; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A VERY agreeable and desirable person, and is willing to be useful if needed as chamber-maid, waitress, sewing, &c.; city or country; has satisfactory references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th ave., above 10th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; is an excellent seamstress, and very fond of children; can also act as maid to a lady, if required; unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge of and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country; or would like to travel. Call at No. 459 6th av., in the fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant; would assist with older children; satisfactory reference as to capability. Call at No. 194 7th av., between 21st and 22d sts.

NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG German girl; good dress-maker; good hair-dresser; can sew by hand or machine; would like to board with lady or family; moderate wages; the best references. Call at Swedish-German Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse for infant or growing child and sewing; is willing to travel with a family during the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 521 3d av., corner of 35th st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS nurse for an infant or children; speaks the best German; is well educated; can teach German; five and six years' references. Can be seen with her employers. Call at Swedish-German Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN girl to take care of grown children, or as seamstress or to go traveling with a family. Call at No. 4 East 35th st., at last place.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; can take entire care and bring up on the bottle; good City reference. Call at No. 507 6th av., in the store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE AND seamstress. Apply at No. 114 East 16th st., between 10 and 4, at her present employer's, in whose family she has lived eight years.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT girl, as nurse to go to Europe or country. Can be seen at No. 311 7th av., third floor, back.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO MIND CHILdren and help in house; City reference. Call at No. 4 Horatio st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 236 West 19th st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL TO take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 590 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A REGULAR INFANT'S NURSE, Protestant, to take an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Seen at 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD, FAITHFUL CHILD'S NURSE, with the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman (English Protestant) as infant's nurse, or would travel with a lady; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 342 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL AS child's nurse or seamstress; is tidy and from a child has been used to care of children; good reference; is willing and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY NICE SEAMSTRESS, North German; can also dress hair nicely, and understands the duties of lady's maid; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A person who perfectly understands her business, with a first-class family; country preferred; speaks French; no objection to travel. Address J. C., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; good cutter and fitter of ladies' dresses; by day, week, or permanently; good operator; excellent references. Call at No. 427 East 14th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMStress; will wait on a lady or growing children; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS seamstress; would give lessons in music and English part of the day; country preferred; reference, present employer. Call at No. 7 East 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—Would go in families by the day or week; references given. Address Mrs. S., No. 142 East 115th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and all kinds salad-dressings; would do waiting and chamber-work; has unexceptionable City references; no objection to the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED young English woman; is a good waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up of salads, all in the best manner; or chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 86 6th av. M. A. Wallis.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; will assist with chamber-work; has best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WAITRESS.—A LADY LEAVING THE CITY wishes to obtain a situation for her waitress or chamber-maid; no objection to the country. Call at present employer's, No. 44 East 19th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as good waitress; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 131 West 28th st.

MALES.

BUTLER, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER AND waiter in a private family; City or country; has lived a long time with the best families in old country and in New-York City; good City reference. Address for two days, W. L., Box No. 82 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS BUTLER. Apply by letter to B. M., care of W. B. Duncan, Esq., No. 12 Washington square, City, or can be seen at No. 2 Washington square.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN, as butler or first-class waiter; thoroughly competent; best City references. Address C. B., No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER OR VALET, (Belgian,) speaking French and English; a gentleman desires to find a place for his servant; can recommend him highly. Call at No. 7 West 56th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO THORoughly understands the treatment of horses and carriages; is willing and obliging; has five years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address Mr. Gibson, saddler, No. 793 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS best City reference from his present employer as to capability, honesty, and sobriety; leaving on account of family going to Europe. Can be seen at or address Coachman, No. 319 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands business; two years in last place. Call or address M. C., No. 233 East 20th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; strictly sober and obliging; first-class references. Address John, No. 114 6th av., private door 9th st., room No. 2.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; IS A Protestant; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address W. E., No. 119 West 37th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHO can be highly recommended; is single; City or country; understands his business in every respect. Address J. R., Box No. 71 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman; an excellent City driver and first-class groom; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address M., No. 17 East 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish the best of City and country reference. Address J. C., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; is sober and obliging; City or country; has five years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address N. E., No. 7 East 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT single man as coachman and groom; willing and obliging; City or country; very best City references. Address J. S., Box No. 97 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MARRIED MAN, AGED thirty-four years, who is a good driver and groom; can also wait on table, tend door, lay carpets, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business; is sober and obliging, and has four years' City reference from last employer. Call or address N. D., West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; first-class City references. Apply at No. 105 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, REliable man in every respect, which his reference will certify when called for; has no objection to the country. Address R., No. 32 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references from last employer. Call or address R. M. A., No. 22 East 39th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; IS A GOOD groom and good driver; willing and obliging; good reference from last place. Address J. M., Box No. 77 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; thoroughly understands his business; has good reference. Address for two days T. A., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced, temperate, well-recommended, unmarried young man. Address John, care of Mr. James Stafford, corner 4th av. and 92d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; has the best City reference. Call or address No. 100 West 31st st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business; has first-class City references. Address J. B., No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED; reference unexceptionable. Address Thomas Parrish, No. 121 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe desires a situation for his coachman, who has been with him some time; is married, and is a good, reliable man; willing to remain in town, or go to the country. Apply at private stable, No. 165 West 56th st., or to John S. Kennedy, No. 41 Cedar st.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A PROTestant man, aged thirty years, who can do outdoor gardening, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, edge walks, keep roads in order, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A SINGLE man who thoroughly understands his business and the care of horses; is a good milker; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Address E. S., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GROCER'S CLERK.—BY AN ACTIVE, INDUStrious man, who understands both German and English; can take charge of the books. Address Grocer's Clerk, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

SERVANT.—A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WISHES a situation for a young man as house servant; he is intelligent, sober, honest, and trustworthy. Can be seen at his present employer's, for two days at No. 267 5th av.

USEFUL AND HANDY MAN—HOUSE-work, &c.—By an American Protestant man and wife, aged twenty-five years, no children; man can care and drive horses, milk, and care cattle, do gardening, mow lawn; handy as a carpenter, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress, as well as butter maker; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A place for a man who understands all kinds of work, horses, vegetable gardening, lawns, flowers, fruit; also the use of tools; wages moderate. Address Box No. 3,313 Post Office.

USEFUL MAN—COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE and industrious man and wife, the man as driver, farm band, plain gardener, and generally useful man; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, or general servant; are very willing, competent, and intelligent; highly recommended. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT MAN, aged twenty-eight years, who is well experienced as a waiter; can also clean silver and furniture, tend door, wash windows, &c.; speaks French, German, and tolerably good English; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, lately landed from Europe; thoroughly understands his business, living several years in England; hotel or boarding-house for the season; City or country; well recommended. Address X. Z., No. 165 West 31st st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER; UNderstands his business well; speaks English, and no objection to the country; City references. Address G. R., Box No. 96 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable City references; speaks English perfectly. Address A. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his duties; wishes a situation out of town. Apply at his present employer's, No. 16 East 10th st., on Tuesday and Wednesday.

WAITER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; has best City references. Address J. B., Box No. 44 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

A.—THE SUCCESS OF THE ALDINE, the art journal of America, as a regular subscription work, payable on delivery of each monthly part, is unparalleled in the experience of book-dealers. It has only been offered in this way for a few weeks, yet the New-York City agency is already putting on from 75 to 100 orders per day. The best trade agents throughout the country are eagerly calling for it.

One or two experienced canvassers of good standing can now arrange for important districts in this City or vicinity. JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 58 Maiden lane.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER WANTED IN carriage supplies; one that is now on the road; to take up two new articles that will not conflict with anything now in market. Address T., Box No. 3,922 Boston Post Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral house-work in a private family; any nationality but Irish. To a suitable person a good home is offered. Apply at No. 39½ Irving place, (formerly Hunter st.,) Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FRENCH or Swiss waiter, who can give the best references as to capacity, honesty, and sobriety. Address, stating name, age, and references, Box No. 4,675 New-York Post Office.

TWO PAINT-CLEANERS—FOR FIRST-CLASS hotel wanted immediately. Three first-class waitresses. Also, two first-class cooks. Apply at Mrs. HARDMAN'S Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 35th st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH LADY'S MAID BY THE day to take care of a growing child, and make herself useful. Apply to C. M. R., No. 242 East 13th st., from 9 to 11 A. M.; no Irish need answer this.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; one who thoroughly understands cooking, washing, and ironing; City references. Apply at No. 290 Ewen st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN TO MAKE HIMself generally useful in a private family and dental office; one that speaks French preferred. Address Useful, *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS TO GO a short distance in the country. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 94 5th av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL JEROME'S PORTABLE BURGLAR ALARM, a simple and effective invention to protect rooms from burglars; cheap and of universal application; everybody needs one, whether at home or traveling; State and county rights sold; a rare opportunity is offered agents to make money. Apply to Portable Burglar Alarm Company, office No. 869 Broadway, corner 19th st.

$2,500 SALARY, WITH THE POSITION of Secretary of an established company of excellent standing, may be had by a gentleman of good moral and business reputation, who will invest $15,000 in the stock, which offers prime inducements to investors. Address X., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

AN INTERVIEW SOLICITED WITH AN honest, intelligent, enterprising young man, and only such who is really looking for a satisfactory business opportunity and able to invest in such about $10,000. See twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew.
M. C. JEFFERS, No. 9 Bleecker st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN SASH AND BLIND factory, planing mill, and lumber business, at Cooperstown, on Railroad. Experienced man with $5,000, or more, will find it a rare opening.
JOHN FANK, Cooperstown, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN OF ENERGY AND BUSINESS EXperience, and a good accountant, desires a position where his services and an investment of $4,000 or $5,000 would command a fair remuneration. Address R. G., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A CAPITALIST or organizer of a stock company. Particulars of H. E. FARNSWORTH, No. 132 Nassau st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Russia, Wednesday, May 27	Algeria, Saturday, June 13
China, Saturday, May 30	*Cuba, Wednesday, June 17
Calabria, Wed'day, June 3	Batavia, Saturday, June 20
Parthia, Saturday, June 6	Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24
*Scotia, Wed'day, June 10	*Russia, Wednesday, July 1

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1874.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY, June 6, at 12 M.

COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, June 20, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

JAPAN..........June 13
GREAT REPUBLIC..........June 27

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..April 12	From Yokohama...April 21
From Hong Kong..May 13	From Yokohama...May 20
From Hong Kong..May 27	From Yokohama...June 3

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, June 6, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, June 20, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NOTICE.—REMOVAL OF DOCK.—ON AND AFTER May 30, the steamers of the White Star Line will sail from Pier No. 52 North River, foot of West 10th st., New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Bolivia, Tuesday...May 26	Trinacria, Thurs'y...June 4
Europa, Thursday..May 28	Australia, Saturday.June 6
Anglia, Saturday....May 30	Ethiopia, Tuesday...June 9
California, Tuesday.June 2	Castalia, Thursday.June 11

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $28. STEERAGE, $23.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, June 6, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, June 20, 10 A.M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Derry, Belfast, Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, at No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. J. A. WILSON, June 2.
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, June 16,

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..........Saturday...May 30
LAFAYETTE..........Saturday...June 13
PEREIRE..........Saturday...June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125.......Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
Removed to No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the French line.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY, May 30
STATE OF GEORGIA..........SATURDAY, June 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......SATURDAY, June 27

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. — North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..........June 8
ATLAS..........June 26

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA..........June 3
ANDES..........June 19

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........May 26, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........June 2, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........June 9, 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........June 16, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........June 23, 12 M.
MONTANA, Capt. ——..........June 30, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

CLEOPATRA Capt. BUCKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Wednesday, May 27.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Saturday, May 30.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain..Sat., May 30, 3 P. M.	Egypt..Sat., June 13, 2 P.M.
Greece...June 6, 9:30 A. M.	Queen..Sat., June 20, 9 A.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON.....Wednesday, June 10, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HANSA, Capt. T. KLUGKIST, will sail on WEDNESDAY, May 27, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship the RHEIN, Capt. E. BUCKENSTEIN, on SATURDAY, May 30.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, June 2.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 9.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, June 16.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........May 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........June 4
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)........June 6
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)........June 11

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for May contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMER HELEN.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 26th...2:00 P. M.	Wednesd'y, 27th.6:00 P. M.
Wednesd'y, 27th.3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 28th...6:30 P. M.
Thursday, 28th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 29th.....6:30 P. M.
Friday, 29th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 30th..7:00 P. M.
Saturday, 30th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, June 1..7:00 P. M.
Monday, June 1..3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 2d.....7:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 2d.....3:30 P. M.	

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North-River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF and Glen Cove, landing at Whitestone, City Island and Mott's Dock. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 A. M.; 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M. Freight received during the day at Peck slip. Large discounts to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FISHING BANKS.—ON THURSDAY, MAY 28, steamer VIRGINIA SEYMOUR; go, rain or shine; leaving Franklin st., North River, at 6:15; 8th st., East River, 6:45; Pier No. 27, East River, 7:20; Pier No. 49, North River, 7:45; Pier No. 8, North River, 8 A. M.

AL. & G. FOSTER, Managers.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMers WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents.

J. & E. MYERS.

THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT, CHARTERED for excursions. Apply Bridgport Steam-boat Company at Pier No. 35 East River.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.

J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av.
and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P.M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 25, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 24, 1874, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MADISON AV., MURRAY HILL,

Above 36th st.; elegantly-furnished rooms, with or without private table; healthiest location in City; house first class in every respect. Parties willing to pay liberally for such accommodations may address K. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY FURnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had

NO. 226 WEST 38TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS board; two handsomely-furnished parlors with other rooms, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; best City references.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, can be obtained at No. 128 East 22d st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; family private, and good restaurants convenient.

PARTIES VACATING TWO AIRY CONNECTing rooms, second floor, June 1, would like to secure occupants who will appreciate a social and refined home. No. 36 East 12th st., near Broadway, west.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, TO ONE OR MORE gentlemen, large parlor and bedroom, furnished; cool and comfortable; rent low. Apply at Room No. 10 Association Building, corner 4th av. and 23d st.

NO. 116 EAST 19TH ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE.—Airy, delightful location; pleasant rooms, with board for families. Also, single rooms at reasonable prices; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, LARGE front room, with private bath-room communicating; suitable for two gentlemen; also, adjoining bedroom, if desired, at No. 160 Second av.

TWO NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; house and location first class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, SECOND story, to let to one or two gentlemen; adjoining hall bedroom, if desired; private family; terms moderate; references. Call after 4 o'clock at No. 321 West 18th st.

NO. 108 EAST 14TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH OR without board; single or en suite, in a newly-furnished house; very desirable location, especially for gentlemen.

NO. 137 EAST 21ST ST., FRONTING UPON Gramercy Park.—Very desirable rooms to let to families or single gentlemen; board first class, and moderate for the Summer; best of reference given.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.

Third floor to rent, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or party of gentlemen.

NO. 114 LEXINGTON AV.

Two pleasant front rooms to let, with board; house and location first-class.

NO. 156 WEST 14TH ST.—THIRD STORY, front room, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO RENT, WITH OR without board, at No. 17 East 37th st.; reference exchanged.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH ST., A fine suite of rooms to let to a family of adults, with private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123, NEAR 19TH ST.—ROOMS on second floor, with board, for Summer, or permanently.

SEVENTEENTH ST., WEST, NO. 61, NEAR 5th av.—One suite of handsomely-furnished rooms, one single room, with board; a quiet, refined home.

TO LET—NO. 466 WEST 34TH ST., FRONT ROOM on first floor, to a physician; also, room on second floor to one or two gentlemen.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsome room for two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 204 WEST 33D ST.—A FURNISHED FRONT bedroom to let to a single gentleman, without board.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP AND REMOVAL.

I have admitted my son GUSTAVE as a partner, and will continue the brokerage business under the firm name of M. PUTZEL & CO.,
No. 2 Nassau st.
M. PUTZEL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the firm name of P. J. HARDY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. P. J. HARDY assumes all assets and liabilities, and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

P. J. HARDY,
JOHN A. MURTHA.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1874.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGH FALLS HOTEL,

(On the beautiful blue Delaware,) now open. Picturesque scenery, elegant drives, charming strolls, pure and cool mountain air, trouting in forest streams, astonishing waterfalls and freaks of nature; boating on the Delaware, groves of pine trees, fresh meats, early vegetables from hotel garden. Send for a circular.

Dr. PHILLIP F. FULMER,
Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn.

References—Geo. Mathews, Esq., No. 127 East 79th st.; J. D Condit, Esq. No. 149 Broadway.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.,

Will open for the season June 1. This hotel has a locality proverbial for its healthfulness and beauty. Its accommodations are complete in all respects.

The proprietor may be seen for a few days at the American Clock Company, No. 581 Broadway, New-York.

DANIEL GALE, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 15th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

WEST RUTHERFORD PARK HOUSE, (formerly Holsman Mansion, Santiago Park,) West Rutherford, Bergen County, N. J., is now open as a first-class summer resort. This hotel is beautifully situated on the Passaic River, within five minutes' walk of West Rutherford or Passaic Bridge Depots, and only forty minutes from City Hall by Erie Railroad; newly refitted and refurnished; everything first-class; terms reasonable; boating, fishing, bathing, billiards, fine drives, &c. For terms, address O. T. ATWOOD, Proprietor, Rutherford Park, N. J.

BELLEVUE VILLA.

Built expressly for Summer boarders; finely located on the west side of the Hudson River, opposite the City of Poughkeepsie; plenty of shade-trees about the house; large halls and fine piazzas; the furniture, as well as the house, is entirely new; terms reasonable; City reference, John J. Angevene, at the Bank of the Republic, or to E. D. Carpenter, No. 73 8th av. Address ABM. E. HASBROUCK, Highland, Ulster County, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from the village of Catskill. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles of the Valley of the Hudson, unsurpassed by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature fifteen to twenty degrees lower than that of New-York City. House opens June 1. Board $3 50 per day or $21 per week to June 25; after that date $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES.—Visitors will please inquire for JAS. E. BEACH, Agent at Catskill Landing, who will be in attendance upon the arrival of all trains and boats. CHAS. A. BEACH, Proprietor.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H.

Will be open for guests from June 1 to Nov. 1, twenty per cent. discount to June and October visitors; trout fishing good; hay fever, asthmatic, and catarrhal complaints relieved at once; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty. Send for circulars.

MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.
JEFFERSON, N. H., May 19, 1874.

HOTEL FENIMORE,

COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., will open June 1. Mr. D. P. PETERS will be in New-York a few days. Parties desiring to arrange for rooms can do so by addressing him at the Sturtevant House, 29th st. and Broadway, or at Windsor Hotel, 5th av. Applications will receive prompt attention.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

This commodious and elegantly-appointed hotel will open to the public May 30. Those wishing to select and secure rooms can now do so by application on the premises or by letter. New-Brighton boats from foot Whitehall st. every half hour. BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—NOW OPEN FOR the reception of guests. Delightfully located on spur of Blue Mountain; four miles from Delaware Water Gap, thirty minutes' drive from Stroudsburg Depot; high ground, magnificent scenery, dry air, shady walks and lawns; special rates for early boarders. Send for circular. Address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn. Also, Highland Dell Cottage, fifteen good rooms, with first-class board. Address CHAS. FOULKE, Proprietor.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

will open June 4. Two cottages to let with board in hotel. Board from $21 to $28 per week, according to location of rooms. Address EDWARD COZZENS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON, N. Y., OPPOsite West Point, will open for the season June 8. Good rooms can now be secured at moderate rates. Applications to Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot, New-York, or to

HIGHLAND HOUSE.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON,
Proprietors.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.—This new and elegant Summer home will open on the 15th of June. The proprietors will spare no pains to make it the best place in the country; no mosquitoes or ague; a full band will be in attendance. Address, E. E. VAILL & CO., No. 471 Broadway, where plans of the house can be seen.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

(Newly furnished and refitted,)

Will be open for the reception of guests June 15, 1874. For terms, &c., apply to

M. M. LAIRD, Proprietor.

CANANDARAGO HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.

Opens June 1; best family hotel; two minutes' walk from the celebrated Sulphur Springs; terms moderate. For particulars, address F. STANTON, Proprietor.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, ONE AND A half miles from Highland Mills, two hours on Erie Railroad, 1,200 feet elevation; delightful, healthy location; carriage meets 9 A. M. train from New-York, returning to town 7:55; reasonable terms.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ORANGE, N. J.—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board; situation high, commanding fine views on every side, healthful, convenient to New-York; references exchanged. M. T. BIRDSALL, corner Park av. and High st., Post Office Box No. 552.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—MRS. NIBLO IS PREPARED to arrange with families or single gentlemen wishing first-class board; rooms airy and well furnished; pleasant grounds, fruit, and vegetables. Apply at livery stable, near depot; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD IN A FIRST-class private residence at Fort Washington for the Summer or by the year; stabling and room for carriages. Address Mrs. A. ANDREWS, Post Office Station M, New-York City.

PARTIES NOT WISHING TO GO FAR INTO the country can obtain good board and pleasant rooms at a private boarding-house in the village of Catskill. Terms, $7 to $8 per week. Address S. W. HOLBROOK, Catskill, N. Y.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—MR. J. W. HOWELL, OF the well-known Park House, is ready to arrange with familes or single persons wishing first-class board; rooms large, well furnished; pleasant grounds, well shaded; good stabling. Address as above.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, about twenty-five miles from the City; healthy location; good house. For particulars inquire at No. 215 West 34th st.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—PARTIES desiring board can obtain pleasant rooms in a house located near the boat landing. Inquire of W. T. VREDENBURGH, Druggist.

PORT WASHINGTON, LONG ISLAND, SANDS Point.—Boarders wanted for the season by

EDMUND S. HYDE.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FINE SHADE, LARGE rooms, and good board at a reasonable price. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall, on Hudson.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR FAMILY OF THREE, AT or near Morristown, N. J.; a farm-house and where there are no other boarders preferred. Address Post Office Box No. 1,403, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GLAMORGAN OIL REFINERY AND SOAP WORKS, BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 4, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

By order of Referee.

The favorable lease, dock privileges, trade, fixtures, machinery, and good-will of the GLAMORGAN OIL REFINERY AND SOAP WORKS, situated on Sedgwick, Van Brunt, and Irving sts., Brooklyn, and occupies the entire front. The building is two-story brick, with iron shutters, and covers entire lot. The property is only 200 feet from the docks, and has the privilege to the same. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Pine st.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell

50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,

at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) May 26, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Scotia on Pier No. 21 North River; also, 27 cases Valencia Oranges, ex steam-ship Oceanic; 13 cases Lisbon Oranges, ex steam-ship City of Paris; 109 boxes Palermo Oranges and Lemons, ex steam-ship China.

AUCTION SALE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. By A. M. CUSTALAR, Auctioneer, No. 722 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, at 10:30 o'clock, STOCK OF THE ORIGINAL JACOBS.

About 3,500 instruments, violins, guitars, &c., store fixtures and iron safe. Dealers invited.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

The Remington Sewing-machine Company removed to their new, elegant store, No. 6 South Madison square Kurtz's art gallery.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND bridles, suitable for all purposes, at extremely low prices, also horse-blankets, linen sheets, lap robes, halters, whips, spurs, brushes, and everything in the horse-furnishing line, cheap for cash. E. BARTLETT, Harness Manufacturer and Importer, Nos. 62 Warren st. and 21 and 23 College place.

A LADY'S PONY TURNOUT FOR SALE; THIRTEEN and a half hands; six years old; dark bay; warranted kind and true in all harness; will stand by steam-cars; can be used by the most timid person; also, a basket phaeton and harness, in first-class order. Apply at private stable, No. 159 East 28th st.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.—SHEETS, blankets, lap robes, and dusters, whips, halters, chamois, fly and ear nets, surcingles, &c.; the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton st., up stairs.

CHS. GRUBB, NO. 141 WEST BROADWAY, manufacturer of all kinds of carriages, rockaways, park and pony phaetons, buggies, &c. Selling at first or manufacturers' prices.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

HEAD-QUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1875, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Penn., free of expense to the United States.

The delivery of the articles embraced in Classes Nos. 1, 2, and 3 to commence within seventy days; in Classes Nos. 4, 5, and 6 within forty days, and the entire quantity, of all classes, to be delivered within six months from date of contract.

This office reserves the right to accept bids for the whole, a part, or an article of a class, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Government:

CLASS NO. 1.

9,000 yards sky-blue Kersey, all wool, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.

3,600 yards dark-blue Kersey, all wool, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.

1,800 yards dark-blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.

200 yards Scarlet Cloth, all wool, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 16 ounces to the yard, (cochineal dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.

CLASS NO. 2.

2,800 yards dark blue Flannel, for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 12 ounces per yard, with white woolen selvedge.

6,800 yards dark blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 6 ounces per yard, with white woolen selvedge.

800 gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.

3,600 pairs Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

4,000 yards white Linen, for pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

6,000 yards white Linen, for shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.

10,000 yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 6 ounces per yard.

2,500 yards Cotton Ticking, for bed sacks, 36 inches wide.

CLASS NO. 4.

500 Uniform Caps, complete, except pompons.
800 Pompons, red worsted, ball shaped, and 5 inches in circumference.
2,400 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, (indigo wool dyed,) with ornaments.
1,000 Stocks.
250 Fatigue Cap Ornaments.

CLASS NO. 5.

150 gross Coat Buttons, (eagle.)
50 gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle.)
25 gross Vest Buttons. (eagle.)
800 sets Epaulet Bullion, (privates.)
1,600 yards Yellow Binding.
2,000 yards Red Cord.
10 swords for musicians, complete.
10 swords for Sergeants, complete.
10 Drums, complete.
100 Batter Drum Heads.
75 Snare Drum Heads.
25 Drum-cords.
40 sets Drum-snares.
20 boxwood B Fifes.
30 pairs Drum-sticks.
400 pairs Crescent and Scale Straps.
20 Red Worsted Sashes.
25 sets Epaulet Bullion (Sergeants'.)
10 Sword Scabbards, with mountings, 26 inches long by ⅞ wide, and ⅜-inch thick.
10 Sword Scabbards, with mountings, 24 inches long by ⅞ wide, and ⅜-inch thick.
5 Sword Scabbards, with mountings, 31¼ inches long by 1 3-16 wide, and ⅜-inch thick.
5 Sword Scabbards, with mountings, 28 inches long by 1 3-16 wide, and 5-16-inch thick.

CLASS No. 6.

6,000 pairs Bootees (infantry pattern.)

CLASS No. 7.

400 Cartridge-boxes, without magazines.
500 Bayonet Scabbards, with frogs attached.
400 Cartridge-box Belts.
400 Waist-Belts.
30 Sword Frogs.
40 Cartridge-boxes for Sergeants.
600 Knapsacks.
300 Waist Plates.

(With the privilege of increasing any of the above quantities, not to exceed one-third.)

CLASS NO. 8.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:

Watch Coats.
Uniform Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Fatigue Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Woolen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Linen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Flannel Shirts.
Linen Shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel Sacks.
Red and Blue Jackets for boys.
Bed Sacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's Office, No. 226 South 4th st., Philadelphia, and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined; and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon accepted deliveries, withholding ten per cent. from the amount of first account rendered until second delivery is made, and from amount of second account rendered until third delivery is made, and so on until contract is completed.

A guarantee, signed by two persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by a United States District Judge, District Attorney, or Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

Blank forms of proposal can be obtained upon application at this office, the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Penn.; the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., or the commanding officer at Boston, Mass.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Class No. —— for the Marine Corps," and addressed to

Major WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

PROPOSALS FOR ELEVATORS AND COMBINED ELEVATORS AND STAIRS FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 1st day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the elevators and combined elevators and stairs of corner pavilion—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, or called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for each elevator complete, and for each combined elevator and stair complete.

The elevators of Divisions I. and II. must be completed within three months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the combined elevators and stairs within six months from same date.

The contractors will be required to guarantee their work for a period of two years.

Payments will be made for each elevator on its completion, less ten (10) per cent., which will be retained until the elevators have been satisfactorily tested for the period of six months.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, (25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to award each division to a different bidder, at its option. Any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not engaged in the manufacture of elevators.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Elevators, &c.," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 2d day of June, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairing and altering Grammar School-house No. 45, on West 24th st., near 8th av.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

MATTHEW BIRD,
JAMES HARRISON,
JOHN CASTREE,
OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER,
JOHN DELAMATER,
Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 18, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

MLLE. MLLE. MLLE. MLLE.

American debut of the beautiful Ærial Queen. Ten thousand visitors witness the graceful and daring mid-air evolutions of the gifted foreigner. The vast amphitheatre thronged with a delighted audience, watching with intent interest this marvelous exhibition of feminine daring and agility. Owing to the immense strain upon the physical and mental system, this young artiste is compelled to limit her performance to EIGHT exhibitions per week, viz., every afternoon and Monday and Friday evenings.

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Grand Congress of Nations, afternoon and evening, at 2:30 and 8 o'clock. Menagerie opens daily at 1:30 and 7 P. M. All the brilliant Chariot Races at each exhibition. Additional interest in the daring Hurdle and Flat Races by the presence of several new male and female riders. Donnybrook Fair and the Lancashire Races; Wheelbarrow and Sack Races by volunteer amateurs. Elephant, Camel, Pony, and Monkey Races. Box-office open three days in advance, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessee..........J. B. BOOTH.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

REAPPEARANCE FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY
of
AGNES BOOTH (Mrs. J. B.)

Last nights of
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH.

First appearance this season of
Mr. J. B. BOOTH,
who, in the revival of Shakespeare's Tragedy of
KING JOHN,
will resign all future interest in Booth's Theatre.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1874,
and every evening during the week,
and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
will be presented Shakespeare's Grand Historic and Pictorial Tragedy, in five acts, of
KING JOHN,
with the following powerful combination cast:

AGNES BOOTH AS CONSTANCE.
JOHN McCULLOUGH AS FALCONBRIDGE.
J. B. BOOTH AS KING JOHN.

Assisted by every member in the
DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Seats may be secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the Box office of theatre, or Branch Ticket Office, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH COMEDY.

NEW-ORLEANS FRENCH COMPANY.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 26,
Second appearance of Mlle. EVA BEAUREGARD,
and first appearance of
Mme. LAURE JEAUME, premiere duegue.
Mr. MARCHAND, premier comique.
Mr. PERRENOT, jeune comique.
LA NUIT D'OCTOBRE,
Drama in one act by Alfred de Musset.
UNE FILLE TERRIBLE. Vaudeville.
Mme. LAURE JEAUME..........as..........Zeneide Dumoulin
UN MONSIEUR QUI PREND LA MOUCHE. Vaudeville.
Mr. Marchand..........as..........Beaudeduit
Mr. Perrenot..........as..........Cyprien

BOWERY THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE DISTINGUISHED CALIFORNIA ACTOR,
Mr. G. W. MIDDLETON,
in the highly sensational drama of
BRED IN THE BONE.
THE WONDERFUL CARROLL FAMILY.
The brilliant comedy of
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

BILLIARDS.

GRAND MATCH BETWEEN
ALBERT GARNIER and FRANCOIS UBASSY,
FOR $1,000,
AT TAMMANY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27, 1874.

Game, 600 points, French caroms, on 5x10 carom table. Admittance, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. Tickets to be had at C. O'Connor's, Garnier's, Dion's and Daly's Spingler Rooms.

COOPER UNION.—THE ANNUAL RECEPTIONS and Commencement will take place as follows: 1. The Reception of the Woman's Art Department on Thursday, 28th inst., at 8 P. M.

2. The Reception of the Male Art Department on Friday, 29th inst., at 8 P. M.

3. The Annual Commencement in the Great Hall on Saturday, 3d inst., at 8 P. M., when the annual prizes and addresses will be delivered.

The drawings of the Art Schools will be on exhibition from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. on Friday. No tickets required.

The Reading-room will be closed on Wednesday and Thursday next, but will be open on Friday until 4 P. M., and thereafter as usual.

The annual reception of the Literary Class of the Cooper Union will be held in the Great Hall, on Saturday, June 6, at 8 P. M. Tickets free. Tickets for the reception and Commencement can be procured gratis at the office of the Cooper Union.

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
Secretary.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.

"What the Birds Say," Wilson, 35c.; "Old Crow," Hodges, 40c.; "So the Children Say," Tours, 40c.; "Parting," Millard, 50c.; "Every Home has Lost a Darling," Leslie, 40c.; "Join the Dance," Mme. M. Celli, sung by Mlle. Nilsson, 50c.; "Veto Galop," Wiegand, 35c.; "Mignon," R. Hoffman, $1; "Mulligan Guard's Quadrille," 50c.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until THURSDAY, May 28, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto, for the ensuing year—say nine thousand (9,000) tons of coal, more or less, and two thousand five hundred (2,500) cords of oak, and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand (7,000) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, five hundred and fifty (550) tons of egg size, and four hundred and fifty (450) tons of nut size. The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 15th of July to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1875. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until MONDAY, the 1st day of June, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School House No. 2, on Henry street, near Pike street.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand street, third floor.

Two responsible and approved securities, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

DAVID HAYS,
JOHN H. BOSCHEN,
GEORGE G. HALLOCK,
JAMES W. McBARRON,
LAWRENCE G. GOLDING,
Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 16, 1874.

SCOTCH PIPE WANTED.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Brookline Water Commissioners up to 5 P. M. of June 1, for supplying about 4,000 linear feet of Scotch stoneware pipe, two feet inside diameter, with collar joints, to be delivered during July and August, 1874, at wharf in Boston. Address C. H. DREW, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 P. M.

Every evening THIS WEEK and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON will be presented, by the kind permission of Miss Matilda Heron,

THE MAGNIFICENT REVIVAL
of
Dumas' greatest play,

CAMILLE,

Which has been pronounced with one voice by the entire press to be an

UNSURPASSED ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.

THIS PLAY has attracted during the past week a series of the most brilliant audiences ever gathered in a theatre.

THE CAST has never been equaled on the English-speaking stage. It includes the names of
Miss CLARA MORRIS,
Miss KATE CLAXTON,
Miss EMILY MESTAYER,
Miss MAUDE GRANGER,
Miss KATE HOLLAND,
Mr. McKEE RANKIN,
Mr. STUART ROBSON,
Mr. JOHN PARSELLE,
Mr. H. MONTGOMERY,
Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS,
Mr. W. F. QUIGLEY.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., where seats may now be secured for a
LIMITED NUMBER OF PERFORMANCES.
SATURDAY, May 23—Second Matinée of CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.

VARIED AND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
for the
LAST NIGHT OF THE REGULAR SEASON.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 26.
The performance will consist of two comedies:
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME,
and
NERVOUS MAN,
including in the casts
Mr. LESTER WALLACK,
(in his original character of Mr. Woodcock,)

Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY BECKETT, J. B. POLK, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. FERGUSON, C. E. EDWIN, J. F. JOSEPHS, J. ATKINS, J. W. PECK, Mme. PONISI, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss MINNIE BELL, Miss KATE BARTLETT, Miss ESTELLE ROWE, and Miss BLAISDELL.

TO MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS; also, SATURDAY MATINEE—WOODCOCK and THE NERVOUS MAN.

SATURDAY EVENING, final representation of
MONEY,
and last night of the present season.

MONDAY EVENING, June 1,
The Summer season inaugurated by the production of a new play of remarkable emotional interest, by Mr. Bartley Campbell, entitled
FATE,
in which the accomplished artiste,
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
will appear for the first time at the theatre.

NIBLO'S.

Lessee and Manager..........Mr. C. R. THORNE, Sr.

This elegant establishment, having been thoroughly renovated, is NOW OPEN with the grand romantic spectacular play entitled the
LADY OF THE LAKE,
or the
KNIGHT OF SNOWDON,
with a powerful cast.
Mlle. CORA ADRIANA and Mlle. LINA RICCI,
assisted by a CORPS DE BALLET.

New scenery, original music, splendid costumes, magnificent armors, costly and superb appointments, 150 Scottish chieftains, bagpipes corps of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, N. Y. S. M., drum corps of the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., full bugle corps of the Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. M., John Macpherson, prize broad-sword dancer, in the "Gillioullune."

POPULAR PRICES.

Parquet and orchestra, $1; dress circle, 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents; private boxes, $6.

Seats can be secured a week in advance.

GRAND MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

(West 28th st., corner of Broadway.)
Doors open at 7:30 o'clock; begins at 8 o'clock.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

OLIVER TWIST.	Mr. FISHER	as	FAGIN
	Mr. JAMES	as	SIKES
	Mr. LEWIS	as	THE DODGER
	Mr. DAVIDGE	as	BUMBLE
	Mr. WHITING	as	BROWNLOW
	Mr. DEVERE	as	FANG
	Mr. MOORE	as	GRIMWIG
	Mrs. GILBERT	as	Mrs. CORNEY
	NELLIE MORTIMER	as	BEDWIN
	NINA VARIAN	as	CHARLOTTE
	BIJOU HERON	as	OLIVER
	FANNY DAVENPORT	as	NANCY

FAREWELL MATINEE
SATURDAY, at 1:30.
OLIVER TWIST.

⁂ Wednesday, June 3, LAST NIGHT of the SEASON.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. S. C. FRANCE

Two performances daily at 2 and 8 P. M.

AFTERNOON AT 2.
ONE WEEK ONLY
of the sensational
drama entitled
THE
ORANGE GIRL;
OR, LIFE IN THE
STREETS.

EVENING AT 8.
The young actor Mr.
S. C. FRANCE,
in the greatest sensation
drama ever written,
entitled
MARKED FOR LIFE;
with everything new.

MONDAY, June 1, the drama of CHRIS AND LENA.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

London by Night is not a panorama; it is not a model, but it is an artistic realisation of the great city as seen by night from St. Paul's Cathedral. The great storm is a ceaseless cause of wonder and admiration, and Prof. Tobin, Logrenia, the Prestidigitateur, and the attractions of the Promenade render the COLOSSEUM entertainment unequaled in the world. Two performances daily at 1 and 7 P. M. Admission $1. No extras.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

HARLEM MENDELSSOHN UNION.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 26.
POPULAR CONCERT, HENRY CARTER, Conductor.
Chorus, 100 Voices, Double Male Quartet.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

For sale at Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at Gurley's, under the hall.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8,
THEO. THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 15th day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work of the staircases, of the skirtings, of the railing and fascia to mezzanine floor, of the Post Office screen, of the casings, &c., to girders of first floor, of the ventilator on roof of court-yard, of the entrance doors, and the illuminated tiling to floors, roof, and sidewalks—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, and called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government, free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, superficial or lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as provided for in the schedule.

The work of the Post Office screen, railing, &c., to mezzanine, casings, &c., to floor under court-yard, entrance doors, staircase E, and the illuminated tiling, must be completed within three months from the date of acceptance of proposal; stairs A, B, C, and D, within four months from same date; and the remainder of the work within six months from date of acceptance. The different divisions of the work to be performed in the order to be hereafter given, but within the time above specified.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among different bidders, at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought and cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for wrought and cast iron work," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD,
Superintendent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the town of Brookline, Mass., up to 5 P. M. on MONDAY, June 1, for building a reservoir of 6,000,000 gallons capacity; also a conduit some 3,600 feet in length, and a filtering gallery. Address

CHAS. H. DREW, Chairman,
Brookline, Mass.

For specifications apply to E. S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL SERVICES OF "All Saints' Church," on Wednesday, May 27, 1874. Services—10:30 A. M., Jubilee sermon, by the Rector—Holy Communion. 3:30 P. M., sermon by Rev. Benj. I. Haight, D. D. 7:30 P. M., service and holy confirmation, Rt. Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL.D. Henry st., corner Scammel, New-York.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BRINCKLEY DIVORCE CASE.

The Brinckley divorce suit was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Van Brunt in the Supreme Court. Several witnesses were examined, and the case for the defense was brought to a close. The following is a synopsis of the testimony given yesterday:

James E. Lampier was the first witness. He testified that he resided in Memphis, and that he was acquainted with the defendant. The general reputation regarding the plaintiff and defendant was that they were living together illegally. In cross-examination witness said he had been recently speaking to the defendant in reference to this case.

Abner M. Wilkinson, who resided in Memphis from 1859 to 1870, testified that he knew the defendant, and he had often seen the plaintiff in Memphis. Her general reputation was not very good. The character of her connection with Mr. Brinckley was not that of a married lady. He had heard at least five persons speak about them, but would not swear to a larger number.

Mr. Anthon, counsel for the defendant, next read the examination of P. M. Paterson, taken at Memphis. He knew the plaintiff and defendant. In 1869 the plaintiff kept a house in Market street, Memphis, living there alone, but could not tell under what circumstances. He had heard it said that Mr. Brinckley was living with Lizzie Charles. In answer to an interrogatory of counsel for plaintiff, witness said he was a personal friend of the defendant's father.

Mr. Anthon also read the examination of William M. Redwine, of Memphis. He knew both the plaintiff and defendant. He had had, in 1867, many conversations with the plaintiff in reference to her relations with the defendant. She stated that she was not satisfied with Mr. Brinckley's course; that he had made promises to her which he did not perform; that she had had good offers from other parties, and that if Mr. Brinckley did not do better she would make a change. She subsequently said that, according to the laws of the State of New-York, she was Mr. Brinckley's wife. Brinckley, she said, had offered to give her $1,200 a year, but she refused it. In 1868 she said that, during one of her visits to New-York, she had met a gentleman who fell in love with her. She told him of the life she had been leading, and he offered to forgive her if she married him. She admitted to him that she had no hold on Brinckley as a wife except what the laws of the State of New-York entitled her to. In cross-examination, witness admitted that he had various interviews with the defendant in reference to this case and to the points in his depositions.

Samuel Jones was next examined. He had resided in Memphis from 1854 to 1870. He knew the defendant. Had heard the relations of defendant and plaintiff spoken of in Memphis, and her general reputation was not considered good.

Melville W. De Wolfe testified that he had lived in Memphis from 1853 to 1869. He was acquainted with the defendant, and had seen plaintiff several times in Memphis. The general report in Memphis was that the lady was Mr. Brinckley's mistress. He was introduced to her in 1868 in Adams' Block, Memphis, by J. C. Harris, a dentist. Harris introduced her as "Mrs. Harris." She said nothing in particular at the time. Harris had rooms on the same floor as the plaintiff.

The depositions of James H. Edmondson, of Memphis, were next read. He knew the parties in this action. Brinckley took him to their rooms two or three times. He knew they were living together, though he knew of no special fact of his own knowledge.

Abram Marks, of No. 64 West Tenth street, testified that the plaintiff entered his service as governess in the Winter of 1870–71. She stated she was a widow. She left at his request after having remained a month or two. He had no personal knowledge of anything against the lady.

Henry Bishop Cranmer, a special officer of Police from Memphis, testified that he knew plaintiff and defendant; the plaintiff was considered Brinckley's mistress. Two years ago he had had a conversation with the plaintiff regarding this suit. She said she was going to gain this suit no matter what it cost her, and that she was studying her evidence for the jury. He met plaintiff in New-York within the past few weeks. He declined to say whether he had had any criminal intercourse with the plaintiff.

Mr. Beach, counsel for plaintiff—But you must not decline, Sir.

On cross-examination by Mr. Beach, witness said that, two years ago, he had on several occasions intercourse with the plaintiff, at her rooms in Adams' block. He came to New-York six weeks ago, on business for Shelby County. He was not employed by Brinckley, but defendant told him he would pay his expenses if he could compromise this suit with the plaintiff. When witness came here he sent a telegram to the plaintiff, telling her where he was to be found. Did not tell Mr. Brinckley nor anybody else that he had intercourse with the plaintiff, and he had no idea how the defendant's counsel discovered it. He had, six weeks ago, a conversation with Mr. Brinckley about this suit before he left Memphis. About a week ago James H. Edmondson, of Memphis, told him that he was to be asked in reference to his connection with the plaintiff. Witness said he was a married man, and that in May, 1872, when he became intimately acquainted with the plaintiff, his wife was in Ohio. He had already received $60 from the defendant to pay his board bill.

Mr. Anthon said he would now close the case for the defense.

Mr. Brown, associate counsel for plaintiff, then read depositions of Henry G. Smith, a Memphis lawyer, testifying to the good character of the plaintiff, who was in the habit of visiting his family before the war. He lost sight of her during the war, and since that time he had heard many things prejudicial to her.

The court then adjourned until this morning.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STOCKHOLDERS.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was held yesterday at Delmonico's, corner of William and Beaver streets, with the view of taking action in regard to the annual election of Directors, which takes place to-morrow. Mr. F. L. Talcott stated that a committee, of which he was Chairman, had been appointed to wait upon Mr. Hatch, the President of the company, at an informal meeting of the stockholders held on Saturday afternoon. The committee stated to Mr. Hatch the object of their mission, which was to ascertain what ticket he proposed to present to the stockholders for election on Wednesday. Mr. Hatch handed them a ticket containing eight names and one vacancy, intimating that he was willing the selection of the gentleman to fill the vacancy should devolve upon the stockholders whom the committee represented. Mr. Talcott read the ticket presented by Mr. Hatch which was as follows:

Russell Sage, George S. Scott, W. H. Guion, J. D. Smith, F. Alexandre, C. J. Osborne, T. W. Park, Rufus Hatch.

Mr. John O'Brien said that he represented 21,000 shares of the stock. He had a ticket to present which he thought would meet the approval of the stockholders, but previously he desired to fill the vacancy in the list furnished by Mr. Hatch. In his opinion the best person to fill it was Capt. John Riley, who had large experience in steam-ship business, and might be relied upon not to make the interests of the company subservient to stock-jobbing operations. Mr. Hatch was opposed to having Capt. Riley on the direction, but he (Mr. O'Brien) believed he was the proper man for the place. Upon motion, the name of Capt. Riley was added to the list of Directors furnished the committee by Mr. Hatch. Mr. O'Brien then offered for the approval of the members the following ticket:

Russell Sage, Rufus Hatch, Francis Alexandre, William H. Guion, T. W. Park, G. S. Scott, F. L. Talcott, John Riley, R. S. Burrows.

A motion that that ticket be approved by the stockholders present, and that they pledge themselves to vote for it, prevailed. It will be noticed that the names of Messrs. Osborn and Smith, who are in the Gould interest, are omitted from the ticket. The feeling against the two gentlemen in question developed during the meeting was very strong. Mr. Osborn, in particular, seemed to entirely lack the confidence of the stockholders. An effort was made by Mr. Shirley to induce the meeting to agree upon a compromise ticket, which he stated would be satisfactory to Mr. Hatch and receive his support, but it failed. The following was the ticket offered by him:

Russell Sage, G. S. Scott, F. Alexandre, James D. Smith, W. H. Guon, T. W. Park, C. J. Osborn, F. L. Talcott, Rufus Hatch.

Upon motion, the stockholders present gave in their names and the amount of shares they represented. The Secretary of the meeting stated that over 50,000 shares were represented. Previous to adjourning the meeting passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Hatch for the manner in which he has managed the affairs of the company since his election as President. The general impression on the street is that the ticket which includes the names of Messrs. Osborn and Smith will be elected.

THE WILL OF JOHN HECKER.

The will of the late John Hecker, the well-known flour merchant, was admitted to probate yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. The amount is not sworn to. The wife of the decedent, Catharine J. Hecker, is made sole executrix, with his son, John V., for her financial and executive agent for the management and disposal of the estate, excepting the testator's interest in the Croton and Metropolitan Mills in Cherry street, the dwelling-house in Irving place, and the country house in Darien, Conn., with the lands, furniture, horses, carriages, &c., belonging to each; also twelve and three-fourths acres of land in Darien. All his other property, real, personal and mixed, he directs to be sold; that the copartnership with his brother George in the mills should not be dissolved, but that his interest be transferred to his widow and children. The proceeds of the sale of the property he directs to be invested in the capital stock of the mills, the executrix not to draw in any one year more than $10,000, until there shall have accrued to her credit $175,000 in the capital stock of the Croton Mills and $125,000 in the Metropolitan. When these amounts shall have accrued, after the payment of twenty per cent. of the annual net income to his son John for his services, two-thirds of the residue of the income is to be paid annually to his wife during her widowhood. If she marry, she is to have only her legal dower. The residue is to be divided equally between the three children of the testator, namely: John V. Hecker, Sarah E. Scofield, and Louise G. Hecker, with $25 a week to his mother.

PAULINE LUCCA'S DIVORCE.

THE COURT DECIDES AGAINST HER ON THE MOTION TO STOP DEFENDANT'S PROCEEDINGS TO OPEN THE DECREE.

The application on behalf of Pauline Lucca to have her former husband, Baron Von Rhade, enjoined from continuing proceedings to set aside the decree of divorce against him, was yesterday denied by Judge Donohue. In his opinion, the Judge says: "In this case the facts upon which both motions depend are simple. The parties were married in Prussia, and in March, 1873, the plaintiff commenced an action in this court for a divorce on the ground of the defendant's adultery, and by a decree (which the General Term have modified, allowing the defendant to make a defense,) obtained in May, 1873, that divorce; that case, therefore, now stands with a decree against the defendant, first, adjudging him guilty of adultery; second, prohibiting him from marrying again, and third, giving the custody of the only child of the parties to the plaintiff. Under the leave given to the plaintiff to serve a supplemental complaint, she has added, among other things, the allegation that the defendant, after she obtained her divorce, proceeded against her, and, on a full appearance by her attorney, has obtained from her a divorce on account of her willful and continued abandonment of him. The plaintiff now moves for an order for perpetual stay against defendant, on the ground that he having obtained a divorce there is nothing important to prolong the suit for, and that it can only be continued to gratify defendant's caprice and injure plaintiff, who is an artist. The defendant moves to strike out plaintiff's supplemental complaint in so far as it sets up his decree, and her allegations in regard to his objects. In regard to the plaintiff's motion, I can see no ground for sustaining it. The decree, that by her motion she seeks to make final, prohibits the defendant from marrying again, and while it may be said this only affects him in this State, the answer is, he is entitled to have that removed if he is not guilty. Again that decree takes from him the right to the custody of his child. In this, I think, the decree inflicts on him a loss that he has the right to be heard upon before he bears. Again the decree holds him guilty of what this State does not punish as a crime, but to which it does append punishment in the prohibition in the decree. It seems to me, therefore, that the defendant, a foreigner, appealing to our courts for justice against a sentence against him in his absence, asks but simple justice. The court, it seems to me, has gone as far as it can already in sustaining the decree to the extent it has. To deny to the defendant the simple justice he asks would be harsh; that it may bring trouble to the plaintiff is true; but had she waited a few days longer before she acted on a decree against a man whom she did not know had information of the judgment, it would have saved her this trouble. Again, she has, in a suit commenced after she got her decree, appeared and failed to set up her rights on her decree here; can she now be permitted, after having an opportunity to do so, and after apparently abandoning that right, to attempt to reclaim it? It seems to me not. Her motion must, therefore, be denied. The conclusion would seem to follow that the defendant's motion must be granted. If the plaintiff will set aside her decree, she is at liberty to do it, as by that she leaves the defendant free from the fault charged, and from the disabilities which her decree places him under. It was suggested on the hearing that the decree might be modified, but the statute will not permit, and it will hardly do for the court to commit an offense to relieve this party from her own mistakes. Motion to strike out granted.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

An important suit has been commenced in the Supreme Court in this City, by Mrs. Isabel Saportas, to recover $100,000 damages against the City. It appears from the papers filed in the case by Clifford A. H. Bartlett, Esq., the attorney for Mrs. Saportas, that in 1870, when the "Ring" grand scheme of water supply was put in operation in the lake region lying in the vicinity of Croton River, she was the owner of property fronting one and a half miles on Lake Mahopac, then valued at $250,000, and expected within a few years to increase in value to $500,000; that about the same time negotiations were pending for the sale of a portion of the property, valued at about $43,000, when Edward H. Tracy, an agent of the City, caused to be published the statement that many of the lakes in Putnam County had been tapped and their waters were flowing into Croton River, and that others also would be tapped in the same way; that, apprehensive that Lake Mahopac would follow suit, the purchaser refused to complete the bargain. The complaint further states that she had a right to use and employ the waters of the lake on which her property fronted, according to its natural and usual flow, and to have the beneficial use of the same without the hindrance of defendants or any other person or persons; that between October, 1870, and January, 1871, defendants wrongfully and unlawfully removed the earth from the outlet of the lake, so as to draw off and lower its waters far below low-water mark, thereby hindering, impairing, and destroying plaintiff's use, benefit, and enjoyment of the same; that by reason thereof plaintiff's property became deteriorated and lessened in value, and plaintiff damaged, injured, and aggrieved thereby; that she has reason to believe this injury is to be continued indefinitely; that, although appealed to at the time to discontinue this injury to her property, the defendants refused; that the tapping of the lake or deepening of its outlet left the shore bare for 300 or 400 feet in front of her property, thus permitting cattle to stray along the border of the lake, and causing the decomposition of vegetable matter, by reason of which divers noxious and offensive vapors and odors rose and issued from the shore, diffusing themselves in the air around the plaintiff's dwelling, and along the shore of the lake, thus rendering it unhealthy; that prior thereto, and for many years during which the plaintiff had hitherto resided there with her family, the said locality had been exceptionably healthy and free from fever and malarial diseases, and that the expectation of making it a permanent home for her children was what originally induced her to select the location as a residence, but that immediately after the unlawful withdrawal of the waters of the lake cases of fever and malarial diseases occurred about the lake and in the neighborhood of the plaintiff's residence, by reason of which the plaintiff was compelled to remove from the neighborhood, and was obliged to sell, and did sell, her property herein mentioned for a sum far below its value prior to the time when the defendants unlawfully injured and depreciated the same to her great loss and damage. The complaint concludes by asking for judgment against the City for the sum of $100,000 damages, thus alleged to have been sustained by her through the acts of "Boss" Tweed and his associates.

The answer to this complaint, put in by the Corporation Counsel and sworn to by Abraham L. Earle, Auditor of Accounts, sets up that the defendants, the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., have not knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the matters alleged as a ground of action by plaintiff in her complaint, and therefore deny the same.

THE METHODIST MINISTERS.

The discussion on the subject of pastoral labor was resumed at the regular weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers yesterday. Brother McAllister defined a pastor's duties as, firstly, to preach, and secondly, to visit from house to house, especially among the sick. The hunger of the churches was just for men that will preach personally to his people, and he thought that it was the neglect of this duty alone which caused empty benches at the churches on Sunday. The great secret of Paul's success was due to the manner by which he adapted himself to arguing with individuals, and house to house preaching. There was an influence, he believed, attached to a well-organized system of visitation, when unaccompanied by partiality for any particular family or individual. Ministerial work also includes the proper and judicious supervision of the Sunday-schools, and unfailing attendance at funerals. The subject was further discussed by Revs. Messrs. Lloyd, of Poughkeepsie, and Atwood, of Philadelphia, the former arguing that no amount of good accomplished by a too direct and time-exhausting system of visitation would be sufficient compensation for the neglect of the visitor's intellectual wants. In his opinion, power in the pulpit should accompany a fair share of pastoral visitation. Prof. Edward W. Blyden, (colored,) of Liberia, was introduced, and gave some accounts of missionary progress among his people and other African tribes. In answer to a question whether the Mohammedans were honest folk, he replied that he believed to them be possessed of about as much honesty as the people here. In one day he had traveled 300 miles through Africa and did not lose a pin's worth; on Sunday, while riding in a Third avenue car, his pocket was picked of $60.

A CASE OF INFANTICIDE.

Yesterday afternoon the body of a child was found in an out-house of the building No. 510 East Sixteenth street. Deputy Coroner McWhinnie was notified last night by Capt. Tynan, and pronounced the child to have been born alive. Officer Handy, of the Eighteenth Precinct, investigated the case, and found that Mrs. Mary Cavanagh, residing in the house, was the mother of the child, which was born on the 15th inst. He arrested her and her husband, Thomas Cavanagh, on a charge of infanticide. Thomas Cavanagh admitted having killed the child.

THE STAGE-DRIVERS' STRIKE

STORY OF THE DIFFICULTY.

WHAT THE MEN SAY—ACTION OF THE PROPRIETORS—THE "KNOCKING-DOWN" SYSTEM.

The stage-drivers carried out their pledge made on Sunday, and struck work yesterday on all the lines in the City, in default of the proprietors acceding to their demand for an increase of fifty cents per day in the rate of wages. The regular omnibus traffic of Broadway is carried on by five lines of stages, employing a total of 270 vehicles, apportioned as follows: Madison Avenue Stage Line, 68; Fifth Avenue Line, 65; Fourth Avenue Line, 50; Fourteenth Street Line, 32; Ninth Avenue and Twenty-third Street Line, 55. There are also two or three small lines starting from points up town, and running to Manhattanville and other places, but these are not included among the strikers; or, as one of the Fifth avenue drivers expressed it yesterday, "the City drivers don't associate with them fellows." The City lines employ about 1,000 horses and 550 men, including the stable hands. Prior to 1860 there were several additional lines, but these have dropped out one by one, or have been absorbed by the larger lines, and the five above named now control the business. Before the high-priced times of the war the fare charged was six cents, and then "horse-feed and everything" was cheap, and drivers received $1 25 per day. But in 1862 "everything," including the horse feed, "went up," and up went the stage fares to ten cents, and as the drivers' "feed" had gone "up" too, the proprietors, after some little parley, agreed to pay the men $1 75 per day. That rate of compensation was adhered to until about the middle of March last, and the ten cents fare is still continued, notwithstanding the war is over. Some people have an idea that the cost of living, and that prices in general, have been reduced within the past four or five years, but the stage line proprietors say that everything they buy is as dear as it was during war times, especially feed, paint, varnish, iron and labor. This will be a sufficient explanation probably to the public for the fact that in times of peace in 1874 they pay the same rate of fare as they did in the war time of 1864. It is of no consequence, perhaps, that the rates of fare on the street railroads were reduced about twenty per cent. by operation of law two years ago, and that the companies still manage to survive and pay expenses, notwithstanding the "high price of feed and everything." However, in March last, the stage proprietors resolved to make an experiment which they thought would augment their gross receipts. Since the early days of stages and street cars, drivers and conductors have been credited with the propensity to make false returns of receipts, the practice being vulgarly called "knocking down." Since the introduction of "patent registering punches," "indicators," and "fare drop-boxes," the business of "knocking down" has been materially interfered with, and in most instances the companies voluntarily made an advance in the rate of wages. In doing this they seemed to recognize the fact that they had been victimized by the conductors, and that they expected them to pilfer while they were in receipt of such low wages. The stage proprietors, instead of allowing the drivers to receive fares and make "change" for passengers, put the "fare drop-boxes" in all the omnibuses, and, to enable the drivers to live, increased their pay from $1 75 to $2 50 per day. Since that time the drivers have been trying to "live" on that sum, and last week came to the conclusion that the experiment was a failure. They applied to the "bosses" for an increase to $3 per day, which was refused, and the drivers arranged for a meeting on Sunday, at which they eventually resolved to "strike." The men of the Fourteenth Street Line had not been represented at the meeting, and they were accordingly allowed to run two trips yesterday morning, during which the employers were expected to make up their minds as to their course, as they had not been previously notified. About 10 o'clock, however, the trips were completed, and "the bosses" having no communication to make, the men left work. One of the foremen of the Fourth Avenue Line made a desperate attempt to break the strike by driving a stage himself, but he was satisfied to put the omnibus in the shed after a single trip. One or two of the companies also employed "green" drivers, but they made poor work of the new business, and gave it up. One of them played rather a sharp trick, however. It is the custom of the proprietors to give each driver $6 50 in coin and stamps each morning to make "small change" for passengers who are unprovided therewith. This "green" driver took the change, mounted the box, and drove the stage down town. Becoming tired of the job, he left the stage at Fulton Ferry, taking with him the $6 50, and the proprietors paid another man $1 to drive the stage back to the stables.

All day yesterday the men on strike held council at Concordia Hall, a lager-beer saloon in East Forty-first street, about 400 of them being assembled there. About 2 o'clock a meeting was organized in the hall, at which a number of speeches were made, of the sort usually indulged in on such occasions, and it was resolved that the drivers should all present themselves this morning at the stables of their respective lines and offer to go to work at the rate of pay demanded; that if "the bosses" reject this offer the men shall reassemble at Concordia Hall, at 2 P. M., to-day, and every succeeding day until their terms are acceded to; also, that if successful in their demands they shall assemble on next Sunday, at Concordia Hall, to take such action by organization as will enable them to retain the increased rate of pay against future action of the employers. A vote of thanks was tendered to the drivers of the lines unrepresented on Sunday, for the promptness they had shown in joining the movement inaugurated by their fellow-workers. The proprietors held an informal meeting yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at which it was decided that they would not agree to the demands of the men, and that they will to-day advertise for men to fill their places. They say they actually cannot afford to pay $3 per day. As an offset to this, it is a little curious to note that several of the drivers yesterday informed a TIMES reporter that they had always "allowed themselves to make an average of $3 per day," by "knocking down," and it seemed to be a generally understood thing among all of them that this was the custom, and that the "bosses" knew that it amounted to that. Some days, when they had made "big" trips, they made $3 50, other days $3, and when business was bad, and few passengers were carried, they were liberal with the employers, and only made the pay up to $2 50. The question naturally arises, could not the proprietors afford to pay $3 as well as to have that amount made up by "pickings," a system which they so long seemed to encourage by giving the men the beggarly wages of $1 75 per day. There was a great deal of inconvenience experienced yesterday by people who are accustomed to ride in the stages, but the absence of the clumsy vehicles undoubtedly facilitated all other traffic on Broadway. The great thoroughfare presented a novel appearance without the stages, as they have for years been one of its "features," and this is the first general strike on which the men have entered. Just how long it will last is difficult to say, for stage driving is a trade, and it will not be easy to get "green" hands into the business. No one who has not tried it can well conceive the tact and skill required to drive a stage in the crowd of vehicles that throngs Broadway and to make the trips in a given average of time so as to make seven round trips per day. The day's work covers from fourteen to sixteen hours, and the strikers are satisfied that "green" drivers will be a failure.

IN DEFENSE OF THE STAGE-DRIVER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your sarcastic article in THE TIMES of this morning, headed "The Poor Stage-driver," is no doubt very amusing to the general public, but probably, if they knew a few of the facts of the case, they would alter their opinion of that much-abused and, perhaps, somewhat deserving servant of the public. But, of course, you know he is a thief and all that, a necessary evil, &c., but now he has been made honest—compulsory honesty—for in the opinion of the majority he is a born thief. His wages have been raised to $2 50 per day of fourteen hours, a trifle over seventeen cents per hour, a most magnificent sum when compared with a hod-carrier's wages for eight hours' work.

Some time ago, before the stage proprietors took measures to protect themselves from these bandits, they paid the drivers $1 75 per day for seven trips, a full day's work, and if the weather was such that they could not make the required number of trips, twenty-five cents a trip was deducted for whatever less was run, and yet the companies wanted honest men. Under the old system a driver's mail dues were about forty or fifty cents per day; that is, in order to keep his situation, he was forced to "see" the starter, time-spotter, hostlers, and in fact every one, from the receiver at the desk, to the man who trimmed the lamps, and still he was not honest. These are facts, as you can find by inquiring of any stage man.

Well, the stage-driver having earned the magnificent sum of $10 50, less the "mail," which would bring it to about $8 per week, not taking into account what he may have to pay out as hire of apron, whip, stamp-box, &c., tries to make a week's work from his employers. Oh! the wretch, the drunken thief, &c.! But never mind; we will arrange it so that he will have no temptation, and thereupon the boxes went in. But now he must get a pair of highly magnifying glasses, for if any of the honest passengers in the stage see fit to accidentally put a counterfeit or torn stamp in the box, the driver will get it as part of his wages; but it will serve to make him more watchful. Should any dishonest passenger pass a stamp "up," and the driver take it and be detected, his day's wages are forfeited, and he is very fortunate if he does not get "bounced." But this must be done in order to make the men more careful.

I think it but just that THE TIMES should give a fair view of this subject. As a rule stage-drivers are not men of education and not able to state their views in writing, which is partly the reason why the public hear but one side of the question.

I do not feel that I am competent to show this question as I could wish, but if I have not expressed my views grammatically and logically, I at least hope I have done so forcibly.

I do not think it altogether just that a great paper like THE NEW-YORK TIMES should go out of its way to hold up the stage-driver to the derision and scorn of the public. ONE OF THE THIEVES.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 23, 1874.

[We publish the above letter, but we do not believe it came from a stage-driver. And we have not held up the stage-driver to scorn and derision.]

THE WALTERS CONTEMPT CASE.

In the case of Auctioneer Walters, who had been committed for contempt by Judge Spaulding, of the Marine Court, for not returning a watch which had come into his possession, Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, rendered a decision yesterday, finally dismissing the whole proceedings against Walters. Under an execution issued from the Marine Court, a Marshal seized property of a judgment debtor, including a gold watch. The property, exclusive of the watch, was turned over to Walters for sale at auction. The watch, it appeared, had been pawned by some of the Marshal's men, and redeemed by Walters. The execution was subsequently set aside, and all the property seized under it ordered to be turned over to the owner. All except the watch was turned over, and this Walters refused to deliver up until he was paid the amount advanced to redeem it. Judge Spaulding thereupon ordered him to to be committed for contempt. Thereupon a writ of habeas corpus was sued out by Walters' counsel, Mr. Ambrose Monell, and after several hearings his formal release (for, with Judge Donohue's permission, he was only in custody of his counsel) has now been ordered. In his opinion rendered in the case, Judge Donohue says: "I hold that the commitment nowhere alleges that the relator had possession of the watch, or was in a position to deliver it. The respondent attempts to get over this by going back of the return and referring to the papers used on the motion, ending on the order of commitment. It is only necessary to say that the writ must show a valid cause of commitment on its face, and this court cannot go behind to sustain or discharge it. On its face it appears that the court issued a writ to some person named and all others holding for him, and then without finding or holding that the relator held for the named person or held it all, proceeds to commit him. What power the court had to order the persons named to deliver, if they had the watch, does not appear in the commitment, nor is it alleged therein; but beyond this, had the relators been named and their possession found, I find no law to sustain the commitment. I cannot conceive what right the Marine Court has, in a suit between A and B, to ask C to deliver what he has received from D. Had it the power to issue injunctions and appoint Receivers, the extent of power here exercised would, in my judgment, be excessive. So much for the case as it appears on the writ. If the respondent is permitted to go behind it, then the facts appear that on execution from the Marine Court, a Marshal took the watch and his men pawned it, the relator redeemed it, and holds it for what he paid. These facts may present merits in a suit between the owner and the holder of the watch, but that is for a jury to pass on, and not for the court, on motion in a case between these parties, to determine. On the commitment I find no contempt charged, and on the facts attempted to be put in to sustain it, no jurisdiction to determine the defendant in contempt. Relator discharged.

LABORS OF THE COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

At the monthly meeting of the New-York City Council of Political Reform, held at their rooms, No. 48 East Twenty-third street, yesterday evening, a report of the work done by the agents of the organization at Albany during the past session in regard to City legislation was read. The report states that the act to consolidate the government of the City and County of New-York, notwithstanding the opposition of a large lobby influence, was passed. The passage of this act will, it is said, save the taxpayers half a million a year. Two acts for the City and County tax levy and authorizing the readjustment of taxation for 1874 were introduced and advocated before the committees, and subsequently passed. These acts will, it is claimed, have the effect of reducing taxation from 3 40-100 to 3 per cent. The council had prepared and introduced a bill to secure to children the benefits of an elementary education. This also, after many hearings, became a law. It secures to all children between the ages of eight and fourteen years at least fourteen weeks schooling during the year, and enables the school authorities to reach the children who idle about the streets, and make them productive citizens, instead of expensive criminals. Through the exertions of the council a similar act has been passed by the Legislature of New-Jersey.

A large part of the work of the counsel was to prevent unwise legislation, and to their watchfulness and care may be attributed the defeat of the following bills: The so-called Riverside Avenue bill, which, if it had become a law, would have destroyed, as to twenty-five miles of the streets and avenues, the system of giving out the public work by contract to the lowest bidder, as provided by the charter, and substituted in its place the system of private contracts or day's work as to $10,000,000 of street work; a bill to authorize the City to guarantee principal and interest of $4,000,000 of the bonds of a Broadway underground railroad, which, had it not been defeated, would have been equivalent to giving $5,000,000 from the City Treasury to a private corporation; a bill to lay down twelve miles of patent stone pavement, at a price to be fixed by private contract, and to repeal the clause in the charter that now protects the Treasury from such jobs. There was introduced a bill which provided for the payment of $350,000 of the Excise money to certain parties who, it was understood, were to share that sum, if obtained, with the lobbyists who were pushing the bill through. The measure was defeated through the exertions of the Council. Several bills to compel the City to pay certain claims, ranging from $35,000 to $125,000, and which had been rejected by the courts, were thrown out. A bill to enable certain newspapers to recover illegal claims for alleged services under the Tammany Ring, amounting to $1,600,011, was defeated, as were also some forty surface street railroad bills. This "Warehouse bill" which has just become a law was defeated several times, but during the last hours of the session, when some of the most vigilant members were engaged upon committees of conference, it was put through by the lobbyists. This bill donates to a private company a belt of land around the water-front of the City, near the bulk-head wall below One Hundred and Sixty-first street, wide enough for four railway tracks, with switches and turnouts, or about sixty feet. The company is authorized to wall up the space under their tracks and to use the belt so walled up for any purpose the company pleases. Narrow openings, not to exceed twenty-five feet in width, are to be left to enable the City and its commerce to get out of town, and the commerce and people to come into the City.

A THEATRICAL MANAGER BANKRUPT.

Mr. A. R. Samuells, manager of the New Park Theatre in Brooklyn, was yesterday adjudicated a bankrupt, on the petition of Mr. John Francis, a furniture dealer. The petition of Mr. Francis sets forth that Mr. Samuells had committed an act of bankruptcy by neglecting to pay and allowing to go to protest two specified bank notes, each for the sum of $1,000. Mr. Samuells at first denied the allegations of the petition, and demanded a trial of the issue by jury. He subsequently withdrew this demand and consented that it be referred to Register Winslow. After the testimony of Felix Campbell, the owner of the theatre premises, had been taken, Mr. Samuells consented to be adjudicated a bankrupt upon the petition of Mr. Francis. The order to United States Marshal Harlow to take charge of the theatre, the billiard-room, and the café was issued yesterday. Mr. Samuells made a fortune by his billiard saloon, which was one of the largest in the two cities, but his theatrical venture, although carried out with much enterprise, was a failure from the first.

EPISCOPAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Sunday-school Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church held last evening in the lecture-room of Calvary Church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, Rev. Dr. Rylance, of St. Mark's Church, presiding. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Right Rev. Bishop Potter; First Vice President, Rev. J. W. Crammer; Second Vice President, D. B. Whitlock; Third Vice President, D. C. Clark; Secretary, John P. Faure; Treasurer, T. M. Oakley; Chaplain, Rev. A. H. Warner. Rev. William Kirkis, LL.D., delivered an essay on "Thoroughness in Sunday-school Teaching."

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

The Committees on Character and Qualifications of Applicants for Admission to the Bar, appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court at its present session, have reported in favor of admitting as attorneys and counselors of the court, the following-named gentlemen: August Reymert, Charles W. Bennett, Artemas H. Holmes, George H. Adams, Thomas V. Cator, Thomas F. McGowan, Gurdon S. Buck, James J. Meyers, W. P. Parker, and John S. Berry. On this morning the gentlemen named will attend before the Clerk of General Term, and take the oath of office.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, MAY 26,
3 O'CLOCK A. M.

DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT TO THE IDAHO.

BABYLON, Long Island, May 25.—At 8 o'clock this morning the fog was thick and heavy, the wind was blowing freshly, and the waves ran high, but having a pilot aboard all felt safe. Many of the passengers lounged about the deck reveling in the anticipation of soon putting foot upon American soil, while others remained below.

At a little past 8 the speed of the vessel was checked by a sudden shock, and for a moment it was thought that she had collided with some other craft. The officer of the deck and many of the passengers crowded forward and peered into the fog, which was so dense that to see one's hand when the arm was extended required remarkably sharp eyesight. That the shock did not result from a collision was soon made evident, for the vessel stood still, and nothing as far as could be seen was strained or broken, but she was evidently imbedded in soft sand, and all efforts to pull her out were unavailing. When she struck she was going at about five miles an hour, the density of the fog having warned the Captain to slow up.

The shock and the sudden stoppage created intense excitement among the passengers, those below rushing madly upon deck, and those who had been promenading in fancied security but a moment before making their way to the after part of the vessel as to a haven of safety.

Capt. Moore was on deck in a moment, and efficiently aided by his officers, succeeded in reducing the terrified throng to order, although the sobbing and crying of the women and children continued for one hour or more. The men were firm and collected, and after the first burst of terrified emotion, obeyed orders with the alacrity of well-drilled soldiers.

When the engine had been stopped Capt. Moore examined the position of his vessel, and soon found that she had run partially over a bar of sand, with her starboard side to the bar. One hundred yards to port would have cleared the bar. The captain at once began his efforts to get the steamer off. Massing the emigrants amidships he marched them as nearly as possible in a body from end to end of her deck, in hopes that the movement of 400 pairs of feet would loosen her in her bed of sand. After several unsuccessful trials of this kind, he decided to debark his passengers and unload a portion of the cargo if necessary in order to lighten her and get her off. Tackles were rigged fore and aft, and chairs being attached to the falls, the women and children were lowered to the boats, of which the steamer had eight. The able-bodied men went down the side on ladders, and the old and infirm were lowered after the women. All was orderly and methodical, and all were safely landed by 5 P. M.

THE FIRE AT INDEPENDENCE, IOWA.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The *Tribune's* special from Dubuque, Iowa, says the estimated loss by the Independence fire is $500,000, but it is impossible as yet to learn the amount of the insurance or the names of the companies. Three men who entered a store to save goods are supposed to have been lost, as the upper floors fell soon after they went in, and they have not since been seen. The blow is a severe one to the town and the adjacent country.

FURTHER DETAILS.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Journal*, from Dubuque, Iowa, says that the City of Independence, Iowa, was nearly destroyed by fire this forenoon, almost the entire business portion being in ashes. The fire broke out near the bridge, on the south side of Maine street, and, fanned by a strong breeze, spread rapidly eastward, taking everything on both sides of the street. Among the stores and business places destroyed are the following: E. N. Welch & Co., grocers; A. J. Bowley, dry goods; R. E. Plane, hardware; Fisher Brothers, grocers; Lawton & Post, dry goods; Herrick & Henshaw, and C. A. Clarke, jewellers; More & Chamberlin, dry goods; Moss & Baum, dry goods; Kine & Kenyon, hardware; the Independence *Conservative* office; Aug. Myers, dry goods; Small Brothers, drugs; Roberts & Taylor, hardware; Williams & Son, grocers; J. B. Turner, millinery; the Montaur House; S. M. Marquette, furniture; Kettridge, book-store; N. Whooll, boots and shoes; the St. James Hotel, the Burr block. Over forty of the best business houses in the city are gone, and a number of dwellings, also the German Presbyterian Church, Curtis & Burnett, and Sherwood's livery stable. The Post Office escaped. No estimate of loss has been received, but it will hardly be less than $400,000.

BRUTAL MURDER.

BOSTON, Mass., May 25.—It has just transpired that a brutal murder was committed at the State Alms-house on the 12th of March last. The victim was a crippled inmate named Edward Dollard, about sixty years old, and the murderer was Daniel Leary, steward of the hospital connected with the institution, who has been employed there five years. Dollard offended in a trivial way, and Leary stamped upon him, and then had him removed to a bed, where he died in a few minutes. The transaction was witnessed by three inmates, but through fear of Leary kept the affair secret. The death of Dollard was not investigated, the Superintendent and physician supposing it naturally resulted from injuries he had previously received by an accident, his thigh having been broken. One of the men who witnessed the assault has just been released from the institution, and was a lodger in one of the station-houses in this city last night, and it was through him that the affair came to light. To-day the officers of the institution have been investigating the affair, and the other two witnesses corroborate the story. Leary will be suspended from service, and probably arrested for the crime.

AID FOR THE MILL RIVER SUFFERERS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 25.—The Board of Councilmen, at a special meeting this evening, appropriated $1,000 for the Mill River sufferers, that sum having already been expended for their relief by Mayor Lewis. Contributions were made in nearly all the churches Sunday, realizing over $1,500.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

There were 20,777 prisoners brought before the Police Courts during the months of January, February, and March.

The sale of the property of Henry W. Genet, on judgments amounting to $15,000, was postponed for another week from yesterday.

The funeral of Mrs. Geo. W. Blunt will take place to-day at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 123 West Forty-fifth street.

We have received a check for $100 from S. A. Schieffelein, Esq., of Geneva, N. Y., for the benefit of the sufferers by the Mississippi floods.

We are once more indebted to Purser Bensel, of the Havana steam-ship City of Mexico, for the prompt delivery at this office of our Havana mail package.

Gov. Dix has signified his intention to be present in company with the Veterans of 1812, of which he is a member, at Barnum's Hippodrome, on Wednesday next. The veterans will assemble at noon on that day, at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, and proceed in a body to the Hippodrome.

A delegation from the Chamber of Commerce left for Washington last evening, to appear before the Finance Committee of the Senate, on invitation of Hon. John Sherman, to give their views on the Moiety bill pending before that body. The Boards of Trade of Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia will also be represented by delegates for the same object.

The candidates for admission to the Normal College from the public schools will be examined on June 1 and 2, the subjects in which proficiency is demanded being arithmetic, algebra, geometry, grammar, history, spelling, and reading. The examination of the students for advancement begins on June 8, and will continue to June 16.

At the annual session of the Grand Temple of Honor of the State of New-York, held yesterday, the following-named Grand officers were elected for the ensuing year: G. W. T., George K. Carrol, of Mount Vernon; G. W. V. T., J. Hally Lindsay, of Albany; G. W. R., R. C. Bull, of New-York; G. W. Treasurer, W. B. Wadsworth, of Brooklyn; G. W. Chaplain, D. L. Weaver, of Albany; G. W. U., J. N. Joy, of New-York; G. W. G., William Owens, of New-York.

The trial of Charles Callender, the Ex-Bank Examiner, was continued yesterday before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court. Several bankers and brokers were examined as to the intrinsic and marketable value of the collateral securities given by the defendant for the different loans he received from the Ocean and other banks. Nothing new, however, was developed. The hearing of the case will probably occupy the court for the remainder of the term.

[Advertisement.]

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.—"Where is the Post Office?" inquired a stranger of a Wall street broker. The latter hurriedly replied, "Opposite KNOX's hat store, No. 212 Broadway." The information was sufficient, and resulted in the purchase of one of KNOX's elegant Summer hats and a gratified inspection of the Government building.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.—Dr. J. C. Durant, W. W. Durant, G. Shephard, J. Willmott, F. A. Hill, P. Phillips, S. C. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Castle, Rev. W. Robinson, W. Robinson, Jr., Miss C. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kane and family, Miss King, Miss O. Legorgue, Miss M. Yellamaine, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Belknap and family, Miss J. Becker, Miss C. Gross, Miss M. Lemon, Mrs. M. Baker, Miss M. Ryan, Miss A. Pearce, Miss C. Howitt, Miss A. Malsizkow, Miss M. Rutter, Rev. W. Barry and Mrs. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lister and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Jepson, Mr. and Mrs. James Jepson, Mrs. J. Nagle and family, Mrs. J. Beazley, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Peckersgill and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. W. Brownell and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. Billington, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dowland and son, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vanderest, Mr. and Mrs. S. Brochet and family, Miss A. Winter, W. Winter, G. B. Ghee, J. F. Ghee, Miss S. Ghee, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sorby and child, Miss M. Melville, Mrs. E. Luck and child, Mrs. H. B. Snowden, Mrs. W. Walker, Mrs. De Forestar and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Samson, Miss M. Samson, J. Samson, Master A. Samson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kendrick, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dawson, J. Heap, B. F. Carmichael, Chas. S. Vorse, C. Obstfelder, G. W. Clark, J. Whitworth, M. Taczanowski, J. Harrington, J. Walsh, R. Elliott, T. K. Ferguson, F. W. Carney, A. Lucas, N. H. Ketchley, G. P. Carr, J. Budge, F. Obery, R. Challice, H. C. Webster, W. E. Lindsay, J. W. Giles, A. Yourselle.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz, Havana, &c.—E. Dowls, D. Medina, Miss Mary G. Paul, H. Schürhoff, F. De La Sierra, A. Rebatet, D. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. L. Castellot, A. Del Pino, M. Malorrey, F. Campos, J. J. Alexandre, A. Euluislein, C. Borrego, J. Zarco, Mrs. W. M. Fay and child, Y. Calderon, L. Caise, R. Hergius, F. Hevia, F. R. Pisorno, H. E. Brener, two ladies and two children, C. Guiebunst, D. Schultz, A. C. Varley, Mrs. F. Nagel and two sons, F. Palisa, J. Ybarra, E. Gonzalez, C. Favre, T. Gilsley, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hevia, T. Grady.

In steam-ship Perit, from Bermuda.—Mrs. E. P. Loomis and child, Mrs. Vigoraux, Mr. Brill, Capt. G. W. Locke and wife, George O. Prince, Miss Henrietta Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:35 | Sun sets.....7:19 | Moon rises...2:22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:51 | Gov. Island...4:39 | Hell Gate....6:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........MONDAY, May 25.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Bolivia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Anna Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Barks Lawrence, Eldridge, Venice, for orders, D. R. Dearborn; P. Bredsdorf, (Norw.,) Terkelsen, Rotterdam, Tetens & Bockmann; Huron, (Br.,) Irving, Cork, for orders, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Amelia Ciampa, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Nina Secunda, (Ital.,) Antonio, Cork, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Zita, (Ital.,) Brillo, Belfast, Ireland, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Luigi, (Ital.,) Duranti, Dublin, for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs M. A. Chase, Dolan, Portland, Me., Miller & Houghton; Agasa, (Ital.,) Cacace, Venice, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; A. H. Curtis, Merriman, South Amboy, Brett, Son & Co.; Ashler, (Br.,) McDonald, St. John, N. F.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Goethe, (Ger.,) Wilson, Hamburg May 14, with mdse. and passengers to Knauth, Machod & Kuhne. May 19, lat. 43 43, lon. 28 38, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 24th, lat. 41, lon. 56 07, passed ship William, (Br.,) bound W.; same day, lat. 41 05, lon. 66, passed steam-ship Baltic, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool May 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 113 cabin and 944 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. May 20, lat. 43 38, lon. 45 11, passed two icebergs.

Steam-ship Earl of Lonsdale, (Br.,) Rogers, Newcastle, Eng., May 4, via Sydney, C. B., 20th, in ballast to Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Steam-ship Geo. W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston May 16, and Key West 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. May 21, off Jupiter Light-house, passed schrs. R. Ewarts and N. S. Lovell, bound N.; same day, 45 miles N. of Jupiter, spoke schr. T. P. Ball, from Pensacola, for Providence; May 23, off Cape Hatteras, passed brig Goodwin, bound N.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, Vera Cruz May 13 and Havana 20th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Regulator, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 63 hours, with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Canima, Leddicoat, Bermuda May 21, with produce and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship Perit, Ellis, Bermuda May 21, with produce and passengers to Lunt Bros.

Ship Whittington, (of Lancaster,) Campbell, Calcutta Feb. 4, with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston. Passed Cape of Good Hope March 30, and crossed the equator April 27, in lon. 28; has had light, variable winds; May 18, lat. 32, lon. 67, passed large quantities of pine timber.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Stetson, London March 14 and Isle of Wight 68 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Golden Fleece, (of Boston,) Horton, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Helga, (Norw.,) Gundersen, Tonsberg 54 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in lower bay for orders.

Bark Hannah, (Norw.,) Lutken, Bremen 69 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in lower bay for orders.

Bark Aurora, (Norw.,) Andersen, Havre April 6, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in lower bay for orders.

Bark Erstatningen, (Norw.,) Lydersen, Gloucester, Eng., April 7, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored in lower bay for orders.

Bark Marco Polo, (Ger.,) Minssen, Bremen April 5, with mdse. and 225 passengers to Herman Koop & Co. May 7, lat. 44 20, lon. 50 05, passed an iceberg; 9th, lat. 43 50, lon. 51 03, spoke schr. Emma Linwood, Newcomb, with 600 quintals fish; 10th, lat. 43 10, lon. 52 22, passed a German ship showing signal letters H K Q P.

Bark Nornen (Norw.,) Jorgensen Liverpool 43 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Came the northern passage, and had moderate weather.

Bark Mary A. Marshall, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wright, Rotterdam 64 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 24 hours, in ballast to Heney & Parker.

Bark Aker, (Norw.,) Gram, Antwerp April 10, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Edward Albro, (of Picton,) Gillen, Caibarien 13 ds., with sugar and melado to Rubira & Co.—vessel to Geo. E. Brewer & Co.

Bark Aureola, (of Biddeford,) Turner, Pernambuco 26 ds., with sugar and two passengers to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Stobel, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Messina 59 ds., with fruit to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Passed Gibraltar April 17.

Bark Videjean, (Norw.,) Frodesen, London 65 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Norsk Veritas, (Norw.,) Isaacsen, Langsand 78 ds., in ballast to order. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Industrie, (Norw.,) Larsen, Bordeaux April 11, with mdse to D. St. Amant & Son.

Bark Leonilda, (Ital.,) Bresso, Sligo 32 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. May 8, lat. 49, lon. 46, passed a number of icebergs and large quantities of field ice.

Bark Regulus, (Norw.,) Holke, Havre 41 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales. May 7, lat. 47, lon. 45, passed a number of icebergs.

Bark Petroslava, (Aust.,) Emer, St. Vincent, 25 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig G. W. Chase, (of Portland,) Patterson, Cardenas 14 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.

Brig Florence May, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cochrane, Wentworth, N. S., 10 ds., with 348 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Sarah Jane Vaughan, Vaughan, Virginia.

Schr. J. L. Leach, Cruse, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Etta M. Barter, Bartlett, Satilla River, S. C., 8 ds., with lumber to Southard & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Paragon, Darling, Salem.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Eaton, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. Benjamin Strong, Hinks, Bangor, with lumber to J. Boynton's Son.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Eaton, Norwich, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hudson, Allen, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Josephine Rogers, Rogers, New-London.

Schr. Horizon, Leet, Pawtucket, for South Amboy.

Schr. Eveline, Wass, Belfast.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Allen, Hartford.

Schr. Mary and Carrie, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. C. L. Lamphear, Brown, George's Banks, with fish to D. Haley & Co.

SAILED—Ship Jeremiah Thompson, for San Francisco; bark Archer, Port Johnson.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Arr. steamers America, from Savannah; James A. Gary, from Newbern, N. C.; John S. Hopkins, from Boston; William Kennedy, from Providence; barks Elverton, Matanzas; Generossa, Limerick; schrs. Dart, Eleuthera; Ada J. Simonton, Charleston; Agile, Newbern, N. C.; Lulu, Richmond, Me.; Mabel H. Irons, Boston; Lottie Beard, Somerset, Mass.; Oliver Scofield, New-Haven; Forest Oak, New-Haven.

Cld. steamers Wm. Lawrence, for Boston; Commerce, North Carolina; Elizabeth, New-York; Wm. Whittden, Philadelphia; barks Surprise, Havre; Delphin, Cork or Falmouth, for orders; schrs. Lewis Ehrman, Cardenas; C. C. Lane, Providence; James Martin, Boston; Sky Lark, Boston; Charles E. Sampson, Boston; Adriena, Thomaston, Me.; Annie P. Chase, Providence.

Sld. barks Palestine, Rio; Lubra, Rio; Prinds Oscar, Belfast; Albion, Cork; brig Olaf, Cork.

BOSTON, Mass., May 25.—Arr. 25th, steamers Wm. Crane, from Baltimore; Roman, from Philadelphia; Gen. Whitney, from New-York; bark Venus, from Swansea; schrs. Anna S. Conant, from New-Orleans; Sophia Kranz, from do.

Also, arr steamer Hecla, from Liverpool.

Below, bark Lyttleton, from Cadiz, for Gloucester, Mass.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 25.—Arr. steamer Ashland, from Philadelphia; schrs. Lena Breed, from Baltimore, and Adilla Corsar, from New-York.

Sld. bark King Oscar, for London; brig Acadia, for Pictou, N. S.; schr. F. R. Williams, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 25.—Arr. barks Traveler, (Penfield,) from Rio, for orders; Johann Brodessen, from Rio, for orders; Zunrak, from Genoa, in ballast; Emelia, from Cork, in ballast, seeking.

Passed in for Baltimore, bark Elverton and brig Agnes Barton, from Matanzas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 25.—Passed out, steamers Liberty, for Havana; Hermann, for Bremen; Gracia, for Liverpool; schr. Gerent, for St. Lucia; ship Eliza McNeil, for San Francisco; barks Helios and Maria Madre, and steamer Guisephi, for Queenstown; barks James Ives, for Montreal; Atrato and Eros, for Cork; ship Macauley, for Rotterdam. Passed out from Richmond, bark Jernbyrd, for Liverpool; bark Louise, for Bremen.

GALVESTON, May 25.—Arr. U. S. steamer Wachusetts.

Cld. steamer Clyde, for New-York.

HAVANA, May 25.—The steam-ship Crescent City arr. this morning from New-York.

KINGSTON, Jam., May 24.—The steam-ship Constitution sld. from Panama 22d inst., for San Francisco, with 330 passengers and 1,600 tons of freight.

LEWES, May 25.—Passed in, bark William Bateman, from Rotterdam; schr. Carrie Wilson, from Nassau; brigs Long Beach, from Brunswick, Ga.; China, from Porto Rico, for orders.

Also arr. for orders, bark Josie Mildred, from Cardenas; brig Lottie E. Wheeler, Sagua; bark Ophir, Matanzas. The Josie Mildred is ordered to Philadelphia.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 25.—Cld. bark Marreulyst, for Bordeaux.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer Mississippi, for New-York. Sld. barks Bremen and Catalina; brig Oliver; schrs. L. Bradley, Mary R. Somers.

NEWCASTLE, Del., May 25.—Passed down, bark Carrier Dove, for Queenstown; steamers Reading, Hercules, and Achilles, for Boston; brig Etta M. Tucker, for Nickoleav; schrs. Monte Christo, for Bangor; John D. Ingraham, for Providence; Edward Kidder, Caroline Young, Paul P. Kelly, Sallie M. Evans, Mary P. Hudson, Emma G. Edward, and Boston, for Boston; Almira Woolley, for Gloucester; Margaret C. Lyons, for Key West.

Also passed down, brig J. Merrick, for Cardenas.

Passed up—steamers John W. Everman, from Norfolk; Vindicator, from New-York; Leopold, from Boston; bark Carleton, from Bremen via New-York; ships Atlanta, from Antwerp; Marianna, from Bremen; Ella S. Thayer, from Antwerp via Key West; Bark Hebe, from Hamburg; brigs Calla, from Matanzas; Sea Spray, from Boston; schooners Peacedale, from Newport; Gen. Conner, from Sagua; Carrie Nelson, from the Bahamas; Nellie Lampher, from Lynn; John Jameson, from Providence; Sarah L. Simmons, from Fall River; Marianna Cranmer, from Boston; Julia A. Garrison, from Fall River; brig Wm. Mallory, Jr., from Pascagoula.

Also passed up steamer Norman, from Boston; schr. L. A. Rommell, from Boston. Passed down schr. St. Elmo, for Newport.

The schr. David G. Floyd, for Newport, which came in leaking, repaired and proceeded.

Schr. Yankee Maid is ldg. here, for Rockport, Me.

A heavy squall passed over here this afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—The steam-ship Yazoo, from New-Orleans and Havana, arr. here this morning.

The American Line steam-ship Pennsylvania sld. at noon to-day with 35 cabin and 110 steerage passengers for Liverpool. The steam-ship Ohio, of the same line, arr. to-day from Liverpool with 265 passengers.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., May 25.—Arr. schr. White Wing, from ——.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The steam-ship Nevada sld. yesterday for Shanghai via Yokohama.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 25.—Arr. schrs. Winner, from Kennebec River; Emma C. Babcock, from Philadelphia; John S. Lee, from Philadelphia, and C. P. Gerrich, from New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bark Fredsel, (Norw.,) Norberg, from London, arr. 24th, and anchored in Gravesend Bay, came up this P. M. and reports: May 3, lat. 45 46, lon. 43 49, passed within two miles of a steamer of about 2,000 tons burden, apparently British, topsail schr. rigged, with a bowsprit, very deep in the water, foresail set, house amidship, painted yellow, appeared to be abandoned; a large British ship was going to her; it coming on a thick fog shortly after, could not get any further particulars.

The steam-ship Humboldt, (Ger.,) Blanck, from Stettin and Antwerp, arr. 24th, reports: Experienced constant westerly winds the entire passage; May 18, lat. 43, lon. 45, passed an iceberg of about two miles in length, drifting about four miles distant; 22d, lat. 42, lon. 63, passed bark Merrimac, (Norw.,) bound W. The H. brings 404 passengers.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 25.—Sld. for the United States, Maggie Chapman and Pallas.

Arr. out from the United States on the 23d inst., John Fought, Columbus, Duke of Wellington, and Kiorge.

Arr. out from the United States on the 24th inst., Dexterous, Forsete, Geo. H. Jenkins, Jupiter, Bernhard and Agnes, and Anna Maria.

Also arr. out from the United States, Alice Campbell.

QUEENSTOWN, May 25.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Chester, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York May 16, for Liverpool, arr. here at 10 o'clock this morning.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—Sld. American Line steam-ship Kenilworth, for Philadelphia.

NAGASAKI, Japan, May 24.—The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steam-ship Great Republic sld. from Yokohama May 22 for San Francisco, where she will be due June 15. She has a full list of passengers and freight, including forty cabin passengers and 400 tons of freight for New-York via Panama.

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NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY,
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ISSUE POLICIES ON SOUND LIVES ON ALL APPROVED PLANS.

Accumulated Assets, Jan. 1, 1874	$9,009,462 33
Reserve to meet all Liability	7,342,835 38
Surplus over Liability	$1,666,626 95

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